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Vol III No 111

9 June 1982

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SOVIET JOURNAL VIEWS DISARMAMENT MONITORING

LD081416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1057 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun (TASS) -- "History shows that in virtually all disarmament talks, the United States has tried to use the monitoring problem to drag out the process of achieving mutually acceptable accords or else to undermine the talks completely," says the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in its June issue. The article notes that "unlike the American concept of monitoring as an end in itself, isolated from measures of arms limitation and disarmament, the groundlessness of which has already been repeatedly proved in practice, the Soviet Union has consistently defended and still defends the principle of monitoring as a way to ensure that agreements in this field are kept. This is the main and sole purpose of monitoring. In Soviet proposals, monitoring has the closest, most inseparable connection with the process of limiting and liquidating arms."

"The Soviet Union, while in no way belittling the significance of monitoring, considers that it nevertheless plays an auxiliary role in comparison with material measures on arms limitation. It follows from this that monitoring can only be a component of a disarmament agreement and serve as an instrument furthering its fulfillment. Monitoring divorced from disarmament loses all reason and becomes pointless," emphasizes the journal.

"In working out a monitoring system," notes the article, "The question of the proportionality of monitoring measures and disarmament measures, and the question of correlating the scope of monitoring with the scale of practical methods in the field of disarmament, have a vitally important significance. The United States, as a rule, puts forward the type of monitoring proposals that deliberately go much further than is really needed to ensure the observance of specific measures for arms limitations and disarmament." "For monitoring not to go beyond the framework of the aim it is intended to serve -- its scope should correspond to practical measures in the disarmament field. There should be an organic interaction between monitoring and disarmament. If the scope of monitoring, the powers of the monitoring organs, the methods of inspection, and so on, go beyong what is objectively needed to observe the carrying out of the agreement, then monitoring in fact turns into legalized spying."

The journal emphasizes that "the principle of not harming the security of states, and also the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, should be the indispensable prerequisites for carrying out monitoring."

OLIN EXAMINES REMARKS BY U.S. ARMS TALKS CHIEF

LD081634 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Edward Rowny, the head of the United States delegation to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on strategic arms, has said in an interview that the time has come to substantially reduce nuclear arsenals. And what does he suggest for putting this into effect? Victor Olin elaborates:

Speaking about United States proposals for the Geneva talks scheduled for late June, Edward Rowny pictured them as the best of the United States' suggestions on strategic arms problems made in the past 10 years. In Rowny's opinion, this is due to the fact that this time the United States intends to negotiate finally the problem of warheads as the major component of strategic nuclear arsenals. To speak about reducing the delivery vehicles alone, the head of the United States delegation claims, is tantamount to agreeing on eliminating the rifles and leaving the cartridges intact.

And what is behind this lineup of action? An answer to this question can be obtained from such things as the United States' refusal to include in the program of the forthcoming talks the issue of heavy bombers and cruise missiles.

Edward Rowny scornfully waived it aside in his interview, stating that these weapons can't be viewed as destabilizing types of arms.

In the meantime, strategic bombers and land- and sea-based cruise missiles are turning into an increasingly important element of the United States' nuclear potential. To leave them outside the sphere of agreement is equal to agreeing to the existence of delivery vehicles, which are capable of radically upsetting the balance of strategic forces in the world. The example of the cruise missiles and heavy bombers issue can serve as an illustration of the goals the Reagan administration is trying to gain by putting forward its spectacular proposal of reducing the number of warheads and later making numerous stipulations as to the delivery vehicles, purposefully picturing them as a minor issue. Obviously, the United states side banks on the idea that it will occur to no one to make calculations for the purpose of determining the end result of the implementation of the United States' proposals. Nevertheless, these calculations have been made and with an amazing effect. It transpires that the adoption of the plan Edward Rowny is bringing to Geneva is tantamount to cutting the Soviet strategic nuclear potential to a level which would make up one-third of the United States' potential. Consequently, this scheme the United States official pictures as excellent is aimed at making the Soviet Union agree to creating and legitimizing military superiority for the United States. This scheme is obviously impracticable. The Soviet Union has warned more than once that to achieve constructive results at the talks is possible only if the real goal of the parties concerned is to limit and reduce strategic arms. The agreement on this score, President Leonid Brezhnev said, must be honest, just and detrimental to no one's interests.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD081414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Commentary by Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, member of the Soviet delegation at the second UN General Assembly on disarmament and representative of the USSR on the disarmament committee — recorded]

[Text] The second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament is destined to become a prominent event in modern international life. Its significance is determined by the importance of disarmament for the fate of mankind. As was recently noted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in a speech at a dinner in honor of the Federal President of the Austrian Republic, the situation is now becoming critical. The arms race knows no restraint. There is now quite enough accumulated military potential to burn out our entire earth. Each new step in this direction multiplies the threat to peace.

The Soviet Union is resolved to do everything to ensure that the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament is successful. On the eve of the session, as is known, our country advanced several important initiatives directed at limiting the arms race. Aspiring to make it easier to achieve a just agreement on major reduction of the nuclear weapons of both sides in Europe, the leadership of our country adopted a decision on the unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the replacement of old missiles was suspended and weapons of this kind situated here were frozen both in quantative and the qualitative sense.

The head of the Soviet state said in his speech at the 19th Komsomol congress that the Soviet Union is not only ceasing construction of launching pads for medium-range missiles in the European part of the country but it is already implementing a considerable reduction in the numbers of these missiles.

At the same time Leonid Ilich Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union would be ready to agree on a freeze of strategic nuclear weapons belonging both to the Soviet Union and the United States as soon as talks on reducing this weaponry begin. This proposal from the Soviet side resounds at present with special topicality in light of the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on starting official talks on 29 June this year on limiting and reducing strategic weapons.

As is known, these talks were interrupted unilaterally by the United States, and at those few forums where such talks on limitation of the arms race continued the United States and its NATO allies essentially blocked the progress of talks. The General Assembly session which is opening must give momentum to disarmament, must further the achieving of concrete agreements and must make real steps along the path of averting nuclear catastrophe.

Even now the General Assembly has already received hundreds, thousands, of messages from various public nongovernmental organizations, both international and national ones including Soviet public organizations, expressing the will of the peoples of the world to stop the mad arms race and to guarantee peace throughout the world.

The Soviet delegation will make its contribution to the work of this session, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, by the speeches made by the head of the Soviet state. The Soviet delegation will bring all efforts to bear to ensure that the session ends in success.

The close cooperation of socialist countries will be an important factor. Great interest in the session is also being shown by the nonaligned states and the neutral countries which intend to put forward quite a few of their own proposals directed at strengthening peace and international security. The positions of the socialist countries and the nonaligned states have much in common, and cooperation between these two groups of states will also represent an important factor on the work of the session.

As far as imperialist states, the United States and its allies, are concerned then let us say straight out that they are going to the session reluctantly and with great caution. The session promises nothing good to the U.S. militarists and those who think like them. There is no doubt that any sort of theory of the admissibility and even acceptability of nuclear conflicts or concerning the possibility of delivering a first preemptive nuclear strike will be subjected to the most resolute criticism. And this is probably understood by those who advocate this sort of theory, if I can call it that. Therefore, it is not impossible that Western representatives will put forward various sorts of demagogic proposals, will maneuver, will try to complicate the conditions at the session and introduce various sorts of questions bearing no relation to the agenda.

But I would like to express hope that understanding of the complexity of the situation, of responsibility before all mankind will prevail at the session.

U.S. CONTINUES TO WHIP UP MILITARIST HYSTERIA

PM081545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Whipping Up Militarist Hysteria"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun -- R. Reagan's administration is continuing to whip up militarist hysteria, accustoming Americans to the idea of the permissibility of nuclear war. That is how people here assess the deliberate "leak" to the press, organized by the Pentagon, of the new U.S. nuclear strategy for the event of a "global conflict" with the Soviet Union which has been elaborated deep inside the military department.

In the assessment of political observers the Pentagon deliberately made public the secret U.S. Defense Department documents with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the USSR on the eve of the commencement of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation and reduction talks in Geneva.

The United States, while talking of the need for talks and its desire for disarmament, at the same time literally submerges these arguments in a flood of documents which make it clear that the main U.S. aim is the "destruction of socialism as a world system." It is a question of detailed plans for the U.S. military for the next 5 years and through 1990.

Evidence of this is provided by the article by observer P. Halloran published in the New York TIMES under the heading "the Pentagon has elaborated its first strategy for waging a prolonged nuclear war." Its references to Pentagon documents expose all the hypocrisy of American policy and the hypocrisy of President Reagan's talk about U.S. readiness to "open up the way to peace." All these high-flown statements, which are designed to damp the antiwar movement in Western Europe and in the United States itself, are refuted by the plans outlined in the documents for inflicting a preemptive strike and waging a nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

"Defense Department policymakers," Halloran writes, "proceed from the premise that a nuclear armed conflict with the Soviet Union could be protracted, and have elaborated their first strategy for waging such a war."

The Pentagon leadership, in the grip of ogreish instincts, demands the "guaranteed destruction of nuclear and nonnuclear armed forces and industrial sites (on the territory of the USSR and its allies -- TASS note) of decisive significance from the viewpoint of military might." At the same time the U.S. Armed Forces are set the task of ensuring the "defense" of North America, Western Europe, the Persian Gulf oil resources and U.S. "friends and allies" in Asia and the Pacific. In other words, establishing control over virtually the entire world.

Since Washington is very well aware that the Soviet Union has and has had no intention of attacking North America any more than any other part of the globe, the Pentagon directive in effect constitutes a strategy of active preparation for unleashing a world conflict.

It also emerges from the documents that the United States will be ready to inflict strikes not only on Soviet territory, but on the territory of other socialist countries, such as Cuba or Vietnam, for instance.

The Pentagon plans envisage the acceleration of the creation of ABM systems. Here the documents note that the United States may propose a revision of the ABM treaty if the deployment of MX ICBM's so requires. Provision is also made for naval and air transport facilities capable of sending 6 army divisions, half a division of Marines together with the air wing and 60 squadrons of tactical fighter aircraft to Europe in the space of 10 days, the use of outer space for American military needs, the modernization of American military industry, and so on and so forth.

The nature of the Pentagon plans, which is extremely dangerous for the cause of peace, is confirmed by an interview given to AP by F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, who stressed that the U.S. administration's program emphasizes the possibility of American use of nuclear weapons against command centers, military industry enterprises and other important targets on the USSR's territory. According to him, the building up of this potential has been a most important element in the Reagan administration's policy in the nuclear arms sphere since it was formulated last year.

The global nature of U.S. military strategy, embodied in the new Pentagon documents, prompts the conclusion that Washington strategists count on kindling a new world war as far away as possible from U.S. territory in the hope of sitting it out, in full readiness to establish world domination.

The Pentagon documents are further evidence that American imperialism, blinded by its pathological hatred of everything progressive, entertains the wildest plans and is prepared to allow the world to slide toward a nuclear catastrophe in the attempt to reverse the course of history and impose its own domination on the peoples.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATE ON 'WRITTEN COMPARISON'

PM081419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent B. Orekhov: "Two Positions At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Jun -- The latest round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are continuing here. A plenary session has been addressed by De Vos, head of the Dutch delegation.

As a Soviet delegation spokesman said, commenting on his speech at a meeting with journalists, it testifies that the West is still trying to avoid giving a businesslike response to the substance of the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries. Every speech made by Western delegations is a one-sided exposition of the West's position, without any consideration for their partners' viewpoint and without any willingness to compromise and seek mutually acceptable decisions, particularly on the key points of an agreement. Because of the Western side's unconstructive position, such fundamental problems as the size of troop and arms reductions, the establishment of a ceiling on the number of air force personnel and other questions remain unresolved.

Such a position, the Soviet spokesman pointed out, offers no hope of a break in the deadlock. At the same time the socialist countries are pointing to a sure way out: They are proposing that joint work on the text of an agreement be started using their draft as a basis. But, using a variety of pretexts, the Western side is stubbornly refusing to do so. There appears to be an explanation for this: NATO lacks the political will to start reducing its military arsenals since its policy is geared toward a buildup of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

In answer to a correspondent's question, the Soviet delegation spokesman said that the socialist countries had expressed a willingness to try out, for the sake of progress, the idea contained in the Western proposal of a written comparison of the sides' positions. Here they proceed from the premise that this work should be purposeful and help to find a mutually acceptable solution to outstanding issues. We would deem it advisable, he said, to carry out this work within the framework of the existing machinery for informal meetings which, incidentally, has been used before, during the oral comparison of the sides' positions in the fall of 1980.

USSR PEACE COMMITTEE'S ZHUKOV INTERVIEWED

PM071025 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 May 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yuriy Shvetsov "Topical Interview" with Yu.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "A Movement of Millions"]

[Text] A week of mass action for peace and against the nuclear threat began 24 May. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent Yuriy Shvetsov met with Yu.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and asked him some questions.

[Question] Yuriy Aleksandrovich, mass actions by peace supporters are currently taking place in the Soviet Union and abroad. What is special about them?

[Answer] At the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress, L.I. Brezhnev said: "International relations in general have now reached a clear fork in the road. In one direction is the path of strengthening peace and developing peaceful cooperation between all states, cooperation based on strict respect for the independence, rights and interests of each state, noninterference in internal affairs and joint actions to strengthen universal security and reciprocal trust. This path is clearly outlined in the Helsinki Conference decisions and many other interstate documents of the last decade. It is confirmed by the peoples' practical experience over that decade -- particularly that of the peoples of Europe. In the other direction is the path toward which mankind is being pushed hard by the latter-day champions of cold war and of dangerous brinkmanship." At such a crucial moment the peace movement must have its weighty say.

As for the special features of the present spring and summer campaign of peace-loving forces, I would like to note, above all, its mass nature and its activeness, which can be seen clearly if we take the activity of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace as an example. This is a nongovernmental public organization. The committee members are people of different ages and professions. But one thing unites them -- they devote all their free time, when not at work, to the struggle for peace.

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace heads the activity of 120 republics, kray, oblast and other committees. Behind them are numerous collectives of industrial enterprises, institutions, VUZes and kolkhozes. Our movement's strength lies in Soviet people, in their active life scance. Some people in the West try to spread various fabrications and malicious inventions about us. These people assert that we are an official organization representing nobody but the government. But how pitiful and groundless these fabrications look in comparison with the reality, with the facts, with life itself!

I would like to remind such "forgetful" critics that the 1950 Stockholm appeal for a ban on nuclear weapons was signed by 115 million Soviet citizens. The 1975 appeal for a ban on the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction was signed by 180 million -- virtually the entire adult population of our country, including members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

If the leaders of Western powers gave an "official character" to the movement for peace and the peoples' security in their own countries in the same way and signed similar documents, the cause of strengthening peace and international security would be significantly advanced. But until this happens, energetic efforts by many millions of people are needed.

Another, quite recent example. From 3 through 9 May a week of action for security and cooperation in Europe was held. One rally alone, at Saur-Mogila in the Donbass, was attended by a quarter of a million people. People were standing in the pouring rain, but nobody went away. This veritable sea of people could only be surveyed from a helicopter. What official instructions could cause such a show of feelings and convictions?

Another example. On an initiative of young people in the city of Barnaul which was taken up by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, more than 273,000 messages of protest against the arms race with more than 8 million signatures were sent to NATO headquarters in Brussels. Last Saturday, at a Moscow rally, these messages were signed by delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress, and they represent 41.7 million young fighters for peace!

[Question] What tasks does the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace set itself in connection with the forthcoming second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament?

[Answer] Our main aim is to do everything possible to promote the success of this exceptionally important international forum. It is well known that although UN General Assembly decisions are not binding, they carry very great moral and political weight. It is important to note that during this session some plenary sittings will be allocated to speeches by representatives of nongovernmental organizations advocating disarmament. I think the voice of Soviet peace fighters will be heard there at full strength. On 24 May Soviet peace supporters began a new campaign to coincide with the UN General Assembly special session -- mass rallies, demonstrations and marches will be held all over the Soviet Union, by means of which our movement will reaffirm our people's firm will to strengthen peace.

The struggle for peace is no easy struggle. Not a day goes by without alarming, sinister news from the West. Recently in Luxembourg at a routine NATO Council session dangerous decisions were adopted on continuing to step up military efforts and prepare for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. In these conditions peace supporters cannot allow themselves to take their time and wait. We are dealing with too real and serious a threat to mankind.

The peace movement is offensive in nature. That is why it must take considerable credit for the fact that for 37 years now mankind has been protected from the horrors of a world war. In 1949, at a peace supporters' congress in Paris, Joliot-Curie, speaking in the Pleyel Hall, formulated our slogan thus: "Do not beg peace from the imperialists, impose it on them!" We are true to that slogan to this day. We owe all our successes to it.

PROCEEDINGS OF BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION REPORTED

8 Jun Opening

LD081122 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun, TASS -- The 36th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened here today. It will discuss the results and prospects of cooperation between the fraternal countries. The meeting is being held at the level of heads of government. The meeting participants were greeted by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary.

Tikhonov on U.S. Trade Policy

LD081448 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun, TASS -- The 36th meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), that opened here today, is being held on the level of heads of government and is discussing questions of deepening and expanding cooperation between countries of the socialist community.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov noted that the questions under discussion are of much importance for CMEA countries. These are the order of coordinating economic development plans for the next five-year period, the organization of the interaction of some technically progressive branches, the tasks of CMEA bodies for the forthcoming period with due account for the results of the past year. As it is noted in the report of the CMEA executive committee, Nikolay Tikhonov said, despite the complication of the conditions of economic development the fraternal countries, basing themselves on the advantages of the socialist economy and using the advantages of mutual cooperation, have fulfilled in the main the assignments of the first year of the five-year period.

The vital importance of our cooperation, he said, is patently confirmed by the fact that the predominant part of the import requirements of countries of the community in the main types of fuel and raw materials, machinery and equipment are satisfied by the socialist market. The share of mutual exchange in the foreign trade turnover of CMEA countries increased last year and amounted to almost 55 percent.

Since the start of the eighties, Nikolay Tikhonov continued, the differences of the capitalist world have sharply aggravated, the international situation has deteriorated. The United States has embarked on the path of confrontation, is trying to subordinate the policy of the allies to its aims, to adapt the economy and social structures of the developing countries to its own needs. The ruling circles of the USA and some NATO member-countries are ready to sacrifice the process of detente to their own interests. Imperialism is creating a threat to universal peace, by building up international tensions, whipping up the arms race, striving to upset in its favour the existing rough parity in the military field.

Under these difficult conditions the Soviet Union continues consistently pursuing a principled peace-loving policy, working for the implementation of the peace programme, which was adopted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The fresh Soviet initiatives for the reduction of nuclear arms and strengthening security in Europe, preventing the threat of a new world war, which were put forward in the recent speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, have met with wide response among progressive public. The Soviet Union has once again confirmed that it has no stake in building up its military might. But we declare clearly and definitely: Attempts at achieving military superiority over the USSR are prospectless.

The whipping up of militaristic psychosis in the United States and a number of NATO countries, the speaker went on, is being accompanied by attempts of putting economic pressure on countries of socialism.

Contrary to the provisions of the Helsinki Act discriminatory measures, restricting export to CMEA countries and impeding the sale of our goods to the West, are being introduced and existing trade and scientific-technical ties are being unilaterally curtailed. The intent is clear: They think to undermine our national economy, disorganise economic life and in the long run undermine the unity of socialist countries and achieve political concessions.

It is apt to remind them that such campaigns against socialism have been launched more than once and always ended in failure. The USSR and the fraternal countries possess sufficient economic might to jointly oppose the intrigues by imperialist forces. Washington's line of severing mutually advantageous economic cooperation between countries of the two social systems can only intensify contradictions of the capitalist economy itself since it runs counter to the trends of development of the world economy.

The Soviet Union, just as the other countries of the community, is prepared to expand equal economic ties with the West. But it is only natural that when determining our foreign economic policy we cannot but take into account the fact that the United States and those countries that come out at one with the American administration are becoming unreliable trade partners for us. Those who are obstructing the development of international trade, are trying to turn it into a weapon of political blackmail should better give thought to the possibility that they themselves might stand to lose.

Nikolay Tikhonov then stressed the special importance of the coordination of the plans of socialist countries on a multilateral basis. He recalled the decisions of the recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which studied questions of further developing the agro-industrial complex in the Soviet Union and endorsed a food programme. The attainment of the aims set in it, he said, is planned mostly by mobilising internal resources.

Then the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said: Our practical measures which help towards strengthening the independence of the liberated states are assuming paramount significance now that the USA and its allies are increasing their economic expansion in the developing countries.

We consider it necessary to devote special attention to deepening multilateral cooperation with the countries, which, opted for the socialist way of development, contribute to drawing the interested countries in the CMEA activities so that they gradually get to know its work, strengthen their economic ties with the socialist community.

Jaruzelski Address

LD090922 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jun, TASS -- Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski called for the establishment of an international economic security system to prevent the application of economic pressure for political aims as he addressed the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which opened in Budapest yesterday.

The principle of equality, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of states must be observed in economic relations between states, he said, stressing that on such principles Poland was willing to develop constructive cooperation and trade with all countries.

The Polish party and government leader also declared that Poland was going to significantly accelerate the development of mutually advantageous trade and cooperation with developing nations. He proposed closer cooperation of CEMA countries in developing exports of construction and prospecting services for that group of countries.

The introduction of martial law stopped Poland a step from a catastrophe. The process of a complete collapse was halted. The opponent, however, does not want to accept his defeat and strives to disturb the stabilization process.

Poland was still in a state of a peculiar economic siege, Jaruzelski said referring to Western sanctions and discrimination against Poland in the international forums and efforts to disrupt the process of stabilization through fomenting unrest in Poland. But "Poland is and will remain a sovereign country. We shall not budget to imperialist dictate."

The general accused the U.S. administration of imposing a successive phase of the armaments madness on other countries, that was accompanied by an aggressive propaganda barrage and subversion.

Poland, he said, became the target of particularly fierce attacks because "we have frustrated the designs to extricate our country from the economic and defensive socialist community."

Referring to coal, Jaruzelski said the disastrous drop of extraction by 38 million tons in 1981 was the result of antisocialist extremist forces in Poland meticulously carrying out the anti-Polish orders.

Tikhonov, Jaruzelski Confer

LD082328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2255 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jun (TASS) -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 36th CEMA meeting, had a meeting on Tuesday with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, heading the Polish delegation.

Questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the political and economic spheres and of the development of integrational links within the CEMA framework were discussed.

Some international problems of mutual interest were also touched upon.

Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side -- V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and on the Polish side -- M. Wozniak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The conversation passed in a comradely, friendly atmosphere.

NATO'S 'ATLANTIC DISCIPLINE' EXAMINED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Review

PM071435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "NATO's Global Aspirations"]

[Text] Two trends are clearly visible in the complex interplay of the different NATO countries' interests. The first is connected with the common class goals of the countries' ruling circles. It finds its fullest expression in so-called "Atlantic solidarity." The second is the intensification of interimperialist contradictions among the partners and, against that background, the occasionally voluntary but often enforced obiesance on the part of some bloc members to its dominant, ruling force -- the United States. This obiesance can be described as "Atlantic discipline" -- discipline which Washington has forced on its partners and which therefore places them in a dependent, subordinate position.

For more than three decades now the North Atlantic bloc edifice has been propped up by this "solidarity" and "discipline," with lashings of anti-Sovietism and militarism mixed in. But numerous cracks have now appeared in its facade. They have many causes. I will name just a few.

Recent years have seen an appreciable change in the correlation of forces in the capitalist world. The United States has lost its former undisputed preeminence, and the Common Market countries and Japan are making their presence felt more and more. This has somewhat weakened Washington's international positions and limited its opportunities to dictate to the allies, especially in the economic sphere.

Economic problems are accompanied by political problems. The West European states do not want to abandon detente. They have tasted the real fruits of peaceful coexistence and would like to continue mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Not only has the United States itself abandoned the detente policy by steering a ccurse toward confrontation with the USSR, but it is demanding that its partners do the same.

These and other facts, not least the mighty upsurge of the antiwar movement in Europe and the growing struggle against Pentagon and NATO plans to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles there, prompted the U.S. ruling circles to take a number of steps to tighten the yoke of Atlanticism on the allies and make them obediently follow their hegemonist policy. State Department head A. Haig commented on this by saying: "U.S. supreme national interests are straightforward and immutable: We want a world community which looks kindly on our society and our common ideals."

It is planned to hold a meeting in Versailles at the beginning of June of the leaders of seven countries -- the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Canada and Japan -- to resolve or at least dampen the contradictions in the economic sphere. All the countries, apart from Japan, are NATO members. And on 9-10 June the state and government heads of all the North Atlantic bloc countries will meet in Bonn. The organizers' plan is that the meeting will culminate in the adoption of an extensive document which the Western press is already calling the "Bonn declaration." It is to confirm the principles of Atlantic "solidarity" and "discipline," point to indisputable U.S. supremacy in the capitalist world and consolidate the move away from detente toward confrontation.

The prime purpose of the sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's leading military organs in Brussels and the subsequent NATO Council session was to arrange a common position on very important international problems on the eve of the Bonn summit meeting. U.S. Secretary of State Haig set the tone at the Council session which took place at foreign minister level in Luxembourg on 17-18 May. He was actively supported by British representative F. Pym and some others. Immediately after the session opened both Haig and Pym, Britain's THE GUARDIAN wrote, stressed that the forthcoming meeting in Bonn "is to clearly demonstrate to the NATO countries the need to continue rearmament."

The session continued in the same vein. Although it was originally thought that the session participants would not consider military problems, these problems nevertheless took a central place in the discussion and occupied a large part of the final communique. Washington managed to impose its will completely on the allies and make them support the U.S. course toward attaining military superiority over the socialist countries. "The allies are fully resolved to maintain appropriate military might and political solidarity," the session communique says. To do this they "need a wide range of conventional and nuclear arms." It was confirmed that the top people in NATO intend to continue preparations to deploy the new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe no matter what.

In short, Luxembourg saw political approval of the entire militarist program to further increase the North Atlantic bloc's military potential drawn up at the preceding sessions of the Eurogroup and the NATO military planning committee. At the same time, measures were outlined on making the pooling of the participating countries' military resources more effective. This was advocated with particular zeal by bloc Secretary General J. Luns, although even he was forced to admit that "in a period of economic difficulties for many countries this is bound to necessitate making an agonizing choice between reasonable defense needs and rival social needs." In Luns' view there is no doubt which to opt for -- it goes without saying that militarist preparations take precedence over all other needs.

The British-Argentine conflict occupied a large part of the NATO council session's work. Under pressure from the United States and Britain the session reiterated support for London's neocolonialist position and its attempts to resolve the dispute with Argentina in its favor by using military force. Subsequent events have shown what grave consequences this has led to. If Britain had not had the approval and direct assistance of the United States as well as the other bloc allies it would scarcely have embarked on such a dangerous escalation of the conflict.

The top people in NATO have tried to use the conflict in the South Atlantic to justify the "right" to interfere in the affairs of peoples in regions which have never been in the bloc's geographical zone or in, as the Atlanticists themselves put it, its "zone of responsibility." At its recent session the military planning committee plainly threatened interference by force in events which the West deemed undesirable, wherever they might occur, and the NATO council took the same line. It stated that "certain events outside the NATO zone" "may affect the allies' common interests" and demanded that practical conclusions be drawn from this premise -- in the form of preparations for joint military gendarme actions, of course.

Compelled to fall in line with Washington, the West European participants in the Luxembourg session agreed, against their own vital interests, to insert in the final document a recommendation to all NATO members to restrict the development of trade and economic ties with the socialist countires. The laughable pretext that the development of these ties "benefits the East alone" was put forward as a so-called "argument" or "justification."

Recommendations of this kind have nothing to do with the interests of preserving and consolidating detente and eliminating the danger of nuclear war, which is the pressing demand of the peoples. The Atlanticists can no longer ignore these demands. In the Luxembourg communique they were forced to devote considerable space to pompous appeals for peace. But the hypocritical nature of these appeals is undeniable. This is illustrated for example by the attempt, in defiance of the facts, to blame the socialist countries for the exacerbation of international tension. The session results also indicate that in relations with the socialist states NATO's basic aim is to secure one-sided advantages for the bloc and that it is trying to ignore the fundamental principle of the equality and identical security of the sides.

It is not enough today just to talk about peace. Action is needed. And the USSR is setting an example in this respect. This is eloquently confirmed by the new Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress.

Seeking nuclear arms limitation in Europe, the Soviet Union recently halted unilaterally the deployment of further medium-range missiles in the European part of the country and is also reducing those missiles by a considerable number. At the same time, the USSR said that no more medium-range missiles will be deployed in areas where the FRG and other West European countries would be within their range. And the decision on a unilateral freeze, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, also envisages an end to preparations to deploy missiles as well as to the construction of launchpads for them..

The Soviet initiatives aim at solving the key task of reducing nuclear confrontation in Europe. But the USSR does not stop there. Advocating successful talks with the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the Soviet Union put forward proposals of exceptional importance. "We would be prepared," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to agree on a freeze on Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons as soon as the talks begin, a quantitative freeze, and on maximum restrictions on their modernization." In addition to the proposals on safely ruling out any continuation of the strategic arms race and any actions which might upset the stability of the strategic situation, this freeze, while important in itself, would also facilitate progress toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The new Soviet initiatives, it is noted in broad international public circles, pave the way for an honest and just accord. The Soviet Union has convincingly demonstrated that it is ready to promote the preservation and consolidation of peace and disarmament and detente with concrete, practical actions. Unfortunately, the participants in the NATO Council session in Luxembourg did not display the same willingness.

Bonn Meeting Previewed

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS — This week Bonn will host a summit meeting of the NATO alliance. Judging from Western press reports and pronouncements made by certain U.S. officials, the Bonn meeting will be centered on the further build-up of the nuclear capability and of conventional armaments of the alliance within the framework of the notorious decision on the "modernisation" of NATO forces. The meeting will also discuss trade and economic policy toward socialist countries. Washington would like to turn this policy into an instrument of general anti-Soviet strategy of the United States. Claiming the role of a leader of the Western world, President Reagan intends to secure at the session an official confirmation of Western European nations' consent to the deployment of U.S. nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe amidst and despite the mounting European movement for ridding the continent of nuclear medium-range systems, despite the fact that Soviet initiatives concerning the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons meet growing support in the world.

Let us recall that within the framework of these initiatives Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe are already underway in Geneva, and that on June 29, in keeping with accords reached, the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons are to open, also in Geneva. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are doing everything within their capabilities to get going the East-West dialogue stalemated through the fault of the present Washington administration. And U.S. leaders meanwhile pretend that nothing is happening in Europe, and continue to press ahead with its plans for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Attempts to bring into Europe the policy of confrontation and brinkmanship, the way the present U.S. strategists are doing now, the preaching by the Pentagon of the concept of a "limited," and now, "protracted" nuclear war, demonstrate how insistently the U.S. administration is trying to use Western Europe for its self-serving hegemonistric aims.

Moreover, in an interview with the West German DIE WELT, both the U.S. President and the U.S. secretary of defence call for broadening out the sphere of NATO and for using the bloc's might to project U.S. interests to various regions of the world, notably the Middle East, South-West Asia and the Persian Gulf region.

There is hardly any need to say that the turning of the regional NATO bloc into a global militaristic force is fraught with very serious consequences for international security.

It is also planned to hold an official ceremony of Spain's accession to NATO at the Bonn meeting. Before leaving for Europe President Reagan tried to pass off the Spanish accession to NATO as evidence of some "virtue" of the North Atlantic bloc. He said that no one wanted to join the Warsaw Treaty. In saying that, President passed in silence the fact that several years ago, and he should know about it as President of the United States, the Warsaw Treaty made a proposal for the non-expansion of military groupings in Europe. Moreover, the socialist countries have long ago voiced readiness to disband the Warsaw Treaty Organisation on condition that NATO be disbanded simultaneously. By way of the first step their military organisations could be disbanded, starting with the mutual reduction of their military activities. Such are the facts, however, U.S. leaders and their NATO allies ignore these constructive proposals made by socialist countries and continue to build up NATO's strength and admit new members to the alliance.

The Warsaw Treaty Organisation was established to counter militaristic ambitions of the North Atlantic bloc. And its task has not changed since then.

NATO'S MOBILE FORCE EXERCISES ASSESSED

LD031702 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 3 Jun 82

["NATO Mobile Force Is a Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS — The newspaper Chicago TRIBUNE reports today that exercises of NATO's so-called mobile force intended for operations of emergency character on the flanks of the North Atlantic bloc have begun in the FRG's territory. The activity of NATO's strike force is growing at a time when two main members of the aggressive organization -- Britain directly and the United States indirectly -- are participating in the armed conflict in the South Atlantic against Argentina. As is clear from the newspaper's report, the NATO mobile force is practicing operations resembling very much those being carried out on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands now by British troops and U.S. services supporting them. NATO's mobile force set up in 1960 is intended for the same purposes as the notorious Rapid Deployment Force which Washington is planning to use as forward strike units in any region of the world and first of all in the developing countries. In keeping with the new strategy worked out by the Reagan administration, U.S. forces at Washington's own initiative can be airlifted without waiting for an invitation on the part of any government.

NATO's mobile force is also intended for use in the territory of any of the member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc. The character of this force indicates that the NATO command envisages a possibility of expanding the sphere of use of the strike force outside NATO. As for the use of the mobile force inside NATO, it is first of all fitted for the performance of gendarme functions in Western Europe. The anti-war movement is rapidly growing there lately, the mass action by the West Europeans to curb the race of armaments, first of all, nuclear ones, runs counter to all the basic aims of the bloc of NATO. This is why the NATO command which intends to convert Western Europe into a theatre of nuclear war seeks to paralyze the anti-war movement. The practicing of the combat readiness of the NATO mobile force is undoubtedly fraught with a real threat to the security of the peoples.

THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT VIA ARMS CUTS URGED

PM070931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 p 4

[A. Vasilyev article: "More Than Just an Intolerable Burden"]

[Text] The arms race unleashed by the United States and the NATO bloc is spreading like an epidemic to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The developing countries account for 2/3 of the 26 million people bearing arms in the world today. Their proportion of world military spending increased in a decade from 9 percent to 16 percent and exceeds $80 billion annually.

Intimidating all and sundry with the "Soviet threat" and inflaming local conflicts, the United States and other NATO members are egging the developing states on toward military spending, arms imports, increasing the numerical strength of armies and establishing a military industry and infrastructure. But a country only has to use weapons in a way other than that which Washington and the NATO bloc would like, and it becomes a victim of blackmail, military pressure and even direct military action by the imperialist powers.

The danger of imperialist intervention and the growth of the military machine in states with pro-Western regimes are provoking retaliatory actions from the peace-loving states which support nonalignment. They are forces to strengthen their defense so as not to be left unarmed in the face of an aggressor. The Arab countries' defensive measures against Israel's expansionist aspirations or the efforts of Angola and Mozambique which are opposing the Republic of South Africa are quite eloquent facts of this kind.

The removal of hunger, industrialization, the improvement of the population's living standard, the elimination of illiteracy and the consequences of excessively rapid population growth, the development of new sources of energy and raw materials and urbanization -- all these socioeconomic problems besetting the developing countries require capital investment and the enlistment of manpower and physical resources. Their solution is retarded by the arms race. "One person in five in the world suffers from increasing poverty, is undernourished, is illiterate and lives in degrading conditions," (R. Sivard), an economist and leading U.S. expert on military and social spending, has written. "Some 2 billion people do not have access to reliable sources of pure water. Some 250 million people live in slums. In the 'Third World,' only 1 person in 3 ever visits a doctor. In the poorest countries, 95 percent of the population are illiterate." Since 1977, however, the developing states have been spending six times as much on arms as on education. Military budgets are increasing but in most cases the population's living standards are falling.

Such a squandering of resources is intensifying the negative processes connected with capitalism's world economic crisis which is manifested by the slowing down and even the cessation of the growth of the developing countries, a worsening of export positions and increasing debt. Militarization increases the disproportion in their economies and deforms an already imperfect socioeconomic structure. Importing aircraft and guns means reducing industrial equipment, agricultural machinery, medicines and industrial equipment, agricultural machinery, medicines and industrial and energy raw materials imports.

The arms race is deepening the gulf between the West and Asian, African and Latin American countries. It is not just a question of direct arms spending. In the developing states workers and engineers working for armies comprise a considerable proportion of the total skilled work forces which is extremely necessary for the civilian economy.

The root of the problem is that the developing countries' militarization is the direct consequence of imperialist policy in the diverse forms it takes: military-strategic, political and trade-and-economic.

What happened to former U.S. President Carter's fine wishes about "limiting arms trading"? He himself flouted his own declarations and crammed the shah's Iran, for example, with mountains of aircraft, missiles and tanks. The present White House incumbent has gone even further by doing away with most of his predecessor's formal limitations and has stated that he is ready to support any country which, according to his definition, fits the role of "anticommunist bastion."

The policies of the repressive regimes in Guatemala, South Africa, Chile and South Korea show against whom U.S. weapons are being used. The Salvadoran junta has annihilated about 40,000 of its own citizens with U.S. weapons. With U.S. aircraft, the Israelis bomb Lebanese cities and settlements and previously struck against an Iraqi civilian nuclear center. South Africa is using U.S. military hardware for incursions into Angola. U.S. weapons are reaching Afghan bandits via Pakistan. C. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has stated: "Reagan's new policy may lead to a destablilizing arms race in unstable regions of the world."

The United States is using arms deliveries to foreign countries in order to expand its influence and support for pro-American regimes, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, and is hoping, with their help, to suppress the "anti-Western movements," that is, the national liberation struggle.

According to a directive prepared by the President's national security adviser, "the United States views the transfer of non-nulcear weapons and other defense facilities as an indispensable component of its foreign policy." J. Buckley, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, admits that the U.S. administration's policy "will envisage a broader sale of weapons to the developing countries."

The tasks of global neocolonialist policy go hand in hand with the egoistic interests of military business. The United States has long been the world's largest arms trader. According to the FINANCIAL TIMES' statistics, it is planned to sell arms worth $25-30 billion in the current fiscal year. Long-term deals have already been concluded for even larger sums.

Whereas in the fifties and sixties the bulk of the U.S. arms deliveries were in the form of "aid," in the seventies it has preferred to sell them for hard cash or on credit. The customers have changed. In the mid-sixties up to 80 percent of U.S. arms exports went to Western Europe, Japan, Canada and Australia. The proportion of Near and Middle Eastern countries has now grown sharply. Nearly 80 percent of all of Washington's arms exports go to them. Israel's military machine has been created mainly from U.S. deliveries. Iran's place as the major arms importer has been taken by Saudi Arabia. Per capita military spending in some Near Eastern countries is several times greater than that in the NATO countries.

For a number of Western states the arms trade has become a most profitable business and a way of "recycling" petrodollars, that is, of recouping the money spent on importing oil and of improving their trade balance. The competition among arms dealers fully corresponds to the cynical dictum of the 19th century slave traders: "If we do not sell slaves, others will," or, applied to military business: "If we do not sell the tools for destroying people, others will."

Ranking a firm second in arms exports in the capitalist world after the United States is France whose military industry employs over 300,000 engineers, scientists and workers. According to TIME magazine's statistics, in 1980 alone it concluded arms deals worth $8 billion against $0.5 billion in 1973. FRG arms exports have risen rapidly, although it lags far behind the United States and France. Italy is building up arms sales in an attempt to elbow Britain and West Germany aside in this market. At the opposition's request, the Japanese Parliament adopted a resolution "On Banning Arms Exports." However, lawyers working for the military-industrial monopolies are trying to prove that it does not have the force of law and the Far East's industrial giant is also increasing military hardward exports.

Two new exporters -- Brazil and Israel -- have recently entered the arms market. The dictatorial regimes of Latin America and also the Republic of South Africa have become the biggest buyers of Israeli military hardware since the fall of the shah of Iran.

Western politicians' statements on the need for the "rich" countries -- the former mother countries -- to share part of their resources with the "poor" states -- the former colonies -- have a pathetic ring. But what hypocrisy there is in these words. It is not just a question of the developing countries' ruinous spending for military purposes which is turning into a lucrative business for the West. The arms race itself undermines the possibilities of creating a new and fairer economic order and the development prospects of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Military spending in the modern world, the London journal SOUTH [as published] writes, is 20 times greater than total government aid to the developing countries. Any sizeable increase in the Western countries' flow of economic assistance to the developing states is unlikely unless the NATO countries' military spending is reduced. In other words: Disarmament is necessary for development. The world's military spending is approximately double the GNP of the whole of Africa and is roughly equal to that indicator for all of Latin America.

The effect of the arms race on the developing states is not limited to devastating socioeconomic consequences. The threat of their involvement by the imperialist powers in military clashes is increasing. This danger is deepening as a result of the military penetration by the United States and other NATO countries into zones located many thousands of kilometers away and packing U.S. military bases and fleets with nuclear weapons. The armies and military installations of regimes dependent on the United States are viewed by Washington strategists as an adjunct of its armed forces for fulfilling both regional and global tasks.

Whereas the Pentagon spoke previously of the need to be ready for "1 and 1/2" and subsequently "2 and 1/2" wars at the same time, it has now opted for the so-called "horizontal" escalation which envisages waging at least five wars -- in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. But "horizontal escalation" is just a term to hide the idea of world war. The armies and peoples of the Asian, African, Latin American and even European countries are earmarked for the sorry fate of serving as firewood for a world military conflagration which may be fanned up by reckless Washington figures. By making available their territories for U.S. military bases, the governments of the states dependent on Washington are trifling with their peoples' lives. Everyone remembers U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's words on the feasibility of using neutron weapons outside Europe or the Pentagon strategists' repeated threats to use nuclear weapons, "should the need arise," in "the zones of vitally important U.S. interests." It is becoming obvious that the developing countries do not need U.S. bases on their soil but the creation of nuclear-free zones. The USSR has stated more than once that it will never use nuclear weapons under any circumstances against those states which renounce the production or acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory, and has advocated the conclusion of an appropriate international convention to which other nuclear states could accede.

The arms race imposed by imperialism on the developing countries is both an intolerable burden and a mortal threat to them. It is not gambling on strength but peaceful coexistence, not the inflaming but the peaceful settlement of conflicts, not the arms race but disarmament and the use of resources, thereby made available, for development needs which would meet the basic, urgent interests of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the tasks of strengthening their political and economic independence and social progress. It is for the observance of these principles of international life that the Soviet Union constantly appeals.

SOVIET WRITER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. RADIO

PM011321 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian No 41 on 21 May carries on pages 6-7 a 5,500-word abridged transcript, titled "Dispelling the Smokescreen of Prejudice, " of a phone-in program in which the Soviet writer Chingiz Aytmatov talked with radio announcer John (Fisker) of the "noncommercial" New York radio station WBAI and members of the listening public. Aytmatov, who had been attending a session of the UN special committee against apartheid, is first asked for his views on the session and the role of the topic of apartheid in his own creative work. After reporting Aytmatov's comments on "national minorities" [natsionalnyye menshinstva] in the Soviet Union the transcript is interrupted with the following editorial interjection:

"The studio telephone rang many times during the broadcast. Listeners inquired about various things. For example, they asked about the reasons for the departure of citizens of Jewish origin from the USSR and at times expressed diametrically opposing views. In some assessments you could clearly hear the tone set by U.S. bourgeois propaganda. The views of others were marked by objectivity, sobriety and a complete understanding of the true essence of the problem. Listeners asked about the 'Berlin Wall' and the far from satisfactory situation in the U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange sphere, a situation created through the Washington administration's fault. Special attention was paid to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, the state which symbolizes racial discrimination in the modern world."

After further exchanges between Aytmatov and (Fisker) on apartheid, there is a further editorial interjection which reads as follows:

"Some listeners' questions were provoked by the slanderous propaganda campaign launched by official Washington on the alleged instances of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union. The flimsiness of this myth was fully reflected in the words of ordinary Americans who called the studio during the talk with Soviet writer. The moment the U.S. administration 'discovers' chemicals somewhere it begins howling that 'the Russians are waging chemical war.' We veterans know, he stressed, that we ourselves were victims of the U.S. chemical war waged against the Vietnamese.

"The recent U.S. assertions that the Soviet Union is waging a chemical war, announcer John (Fisker) noted, have yet to be confirmed. Whenever the United States does something intolerable it begins to say that the Russians are doing the same or worse, he stressed.

"Listener: How does the Soviet Union understand the term 'national minorities' and does this term not have a pejorative meaning?

"Ch. Aytmatov: We regard that term in a calm way although we rarely use it. We do not need it so much in everyday use. We are developing our language, culture and science. We travel to various countries where Soviet Union festivals are held in which various union republics participate. Kirgizia, for example, has taken part in festivals of that sort in Sweden, France and other countries. Various foreign collectives and ensembles visit us. They acquaint themselves with our country and we want to get to know the culture of other peoples. As has already been said, our national minorities are the indigenous population. But you also have your aboriginals -- the red Indians. It seems to me that they enjoy no privileges.

"J. (Fisker): The case of the Indians is generally quite well known here although the press does not write about them specifically. The reservation system is a system of cultural annihilation. It is indubitably a form of genocide.

"Ch. Aytmatov: I am chairman of the board of our republic's cinematographers' union. I also deal with theater and the Academy of Sciences. Perhaps our listeners are also interested in these questions. I shall try to answer them. After all the level of literary and artistic development is an indicator of the state of society.

"Listeners: I have visited the European part of the Soviet Union. As far as I know from what I saw and heard there, you can go a school or find work that you like only if you abandon your national characteristics. Everything that the Soviet Government does for the blacks in Africa is motivated more by a desire to expand its influence in the world.

"Ch. Aytmatov: If I understand you correctly, you can only study in our country if you abandon your nationality, your national identity. I cannot agree with you. We have ethnic groups [narodnosti] numbering 30,000-40,000 persons and they have their own national schools. Would you like me to name these nationalities for you? The Dungan people live in our republic. They have their own schools and teachers. There are also numerically small peoples in the Caucasus. I know the life of the Balkartsy have their own educational system, their own literature, their own myths, their own history and their own biography. Not to mention the more numerous peoples who form the basis of the population of the union republics. I am not saying that we have a completely trouble-free life. That would be untrue. Life is uninteresting if there are no difficulties to overcome or tasks to resolve in the development of culture and national self-awareness.

"By the way, we recently erected a monument to Manas, the hero of our epic poem, in the former city of Pishpek, now called Frunze, our republic's capital. The many centuries-old oral national legend has been given material form. Does this not indicate that we can display our national essence?

"I do not want to give you the impression that I am dilligently setting out the official viewpoint alone. I have my own views on everything. But it is completely wrong to think that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is based on spreading its influence to various continents and that this is the only reason why the USSR defends the oppressed and opposes apartheid. We are a long way from South Africa. We do not even have an embassy in South Africa. And we have enough concerns at home.

"But if the people rise in struggle that means that their patience has run out. Well, what of it? Are we not to speak of it for fear that the West might think that we are wanting to spread our influence?

"J. (Fisker): I believe that one of the problems that all countries are encountering in the 20th century is the effect of technology and industry on the development of culture as well as the preservation of cultural traditions. This is an acute problem everywhere.

"Ch. Aytmatov: Undoubtedly. We are all experiencing a scientific and technical revolution together. The task of preserving the cultural heritage consists primarily in approaching it, this task, conscientiously. This question is given exceptional significance in our country. We are not managing to preserve everything but nor are we parting with the past easily.

"Listeners: I should like to ask the esteemed guest what is happening with exchanges in the cultural sphere between the Soviet Union and United States? The magnificent Bolshoy theater and your violinists used to visit us. We are suffering greatly from no longer being able to see your artists and shows here. Do you believe that all of this will be restored in the near future?

"Ch. Aytamtov: My dear unseen interlocutor, you have asked me the question that disturbs me as much as it does you. It would be better to put it to Mr Reagan. My first visit to the United States was in 1975. I remember it now as an unreal time. I came then for the premiere of my play at Washington's Arena Stage theater. The Bolshoy theater was on tour that year in New York. In addition, other collectives of ours came here and your theaters visited us. It was good. And at the time we felt we were people worthy of two great powers.

"Now, through no fault of ours, this is over. We want to come here, we also want to see your cultural figures at home. The worsened political relations are to blame for this, in my view. They are the results of actions by your authorities who are erecting not just economic but also cultural barriers. Nevertheless, I must say that in my view this is an abnormal situation. This cannot go on forever. Two great powers cannot be culturally isolated. The time will come when we will bring our best offerings here and will see the best that you have to offer at home in our country.

"Listeners: Many questions have been discussed including apartheid. However, the question of Afghanistan has not been broached. Afghanistan for some reason has been left out but it is right nextdoor to you. But nothing has been said about it.

"Ch. Aytmatov: You were quite right to say that Afghanistan is right next door to us. Yes, we are a people who, since olden days, have lived side by side with the Afghan people. A section of the Kirgiz people lives in the Afghan mountains. A considerable section of the Afghan population is composed of many of our compatriots -- Tadjiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen and Kazakhs.

"Previously when Afghan writers and other Afghan cultural figures visited us they went away stunned by our achievements and with tears in their eyes: They saw how much life had been transformed in our Asian republics. Do not take this as bragging. Do you think that the Afghans did not want their lives to be improved? Afghanistan will move in the general stream of progressive socio-cultural development. The struggle to transform life has begun there. At the request of the DRA's lawful government, our country was forced to support the revolutionary changes there by dint of extreme political and historical need since Afghanistan was subjected to foreign aggression. This is our assistance which in due course will be assessed fittingly. I have no doubt of this. This is a new form of relations between peoples. Many people in the United States do not seem to understand this."

NEWS PROGRAM REPORTS FALKLANDS, MIDEAST EVENTS

LD052136 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1312 GMT on 5 June carries a 15-minute "International Review" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev.

Dunayev begins by saying that he wishes to discuss two "undeclared" wars: That being waged by Britain against Argentina and the war that Israel has resumed against Lebanon. Dunayev says that every time Israel sends its bombers against Lebanon Defense Minister Sharon finds an excuse, the excuse this time being the assassination attempt against the Israeli ambassador in London.

Commenting on the Anglo-Argentine conflict Dunayev says that both the Conservative and the Labor Parties yearn for a return to Victorian times. Recent election results in Britain show that the people have been hypnotized by chauvinism. Dunayev then goes on to quote reports on developments in the Falkland Islands and reports on the British and U.S. veto of the latest Security Council resolution. He then describes U.S. support for Britain and quotes a REUTER report that Venezuela and Peru have decided not to take part in joint naval maneuvers with the United States this year.

Commenting on the summit meeting in Versailles Dunayev says that the participants are discussing the Falklands crisis, the Israeli raids on Lebanon and the high U.S. unemployment.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT'S IMPORTANCE ASSESSED

LD071506 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- The Havana meeting of the coordination bureau of the non-aligned countries at the level of foreign ministers has convincingly reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement has been and remains a very important factor of international relations, which exerts a positive impact upon the world situation in the interests of consolidating peace, ensuring fair relations and equal cooperation between all countries, creating more favourable conditions for social advancement. Despite the mounting attacks against non-aligned countries on the part of imperialism and hegemonism, which seek to undermine their unity and solidarity, the non-alignment is gaining momentum, firmly declaring its devotion to the basic principles of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism, Zionism and apartheid, against wars and all forms of aggression. The eloquent testimony of that is the concluding communique which was adopted by the participants in the Havana meeting. The communique reflects their stand on the most important issues of the present.

Firm actions of the non-alignment, which affiliates about 100 states, for peace, independence and national sovereignty assume a fundamental significance in the present-day international situation, when the imperialist aggressive circles with the USA at the head, opposing the objective course of historical development, increasingly more obviously make stake in world affairs on force. Having expressed profound anxiety over the growing danger of a nuclear war, the non-aligned countries emphasized that nothing can justify the doctrine of the use of nuclear weapons which is known to be preached now by the most bellicose imperialist forces. They called upon the U.N. General Assembly to lend a fresh impetus to the struggle for attainment of universal and complete disarmament.

Analyzing the international situation and the situation in "hot points" of our planet, the coordination bureau paid a particular attention to the situation in Latin America, above all in Central and Caribbean Sea America and in the South Atlantic. An exceedingly precarious situation, which imperils peace and security of the peoples, developed in those areas as a result of the policy of aggression and intervention, which is carried out by American imperialists and British colonialists.

The participants in the Havana meeting demand that it is exactly the United States of America and also Britain that should thoroughly observe the principles of non-aggression, renunciation of the use of force or threat to use it, non-interference into internal affairs, that they should recognize the peoples' right to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty.

The non-aligned countries gave an emphatic rebuff to designs of imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism in the African Continent, the Middle East, in South-East Asia. They wrathfully denounced the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel and emphasized once again that the United States' support for Israel was the main factor which encourages that criminal policy.

The decisions which were adopted in Havana by the foreign ministers, are a major contribution to the peoples' common struggle for peace and detente, for a peaceful and fair solution of other burning problems of the present. On the eve of the coming 7th conference of non-aligned countries at the level of heads of state and government to be held in Baghdad the non-alignment made a new important step towards consolidation of their unity, enhancing their role in world politics.

LONG-TERM MILITARY PLANS IN FRG, JAPAN VIEWED

LD031610 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jun, TASS — The realisation of the long-term program for the build-up of NATO's military might leads to further militarisation of production. Both in the country's north and south, tens of thousands of engineers, workers and employees have to engage in the creation of means intended for the annihilation of people.

One of the examples if provided by the military industrial company Blohm und Voss. Large and small naval ships are constructed at its enterprises to orders placed by the FRG's Defence Ministry.

Still greater is the volume of military production at the Munich firm Krauss Maffei AG belonging to the Flick Company. In 1981 the aggregate turnover of the firm which manufactures, in the main, armoured hardware and anti-aircraft installations, amounted to 1,100 million marks.

The democratic public of the FRG is expressing deep concern over the increasing militarisasation of the West German industry. In this connection the newspaper DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG writes that the latest scientific research convincingly indicates that military production has a ruinous effect on all the aspects of the country's political and social life.

Tokyo, 3 Jun, TASS -- Japan's National Defence Agency has decided to hand the contract for the construction of a new automatic detection, warning and communication system (Badge) for the air defence of the Japanese Armed Forces over to the electrical engineering group Nihon Denki.

This huge project, for the realisation of which 200,000 million yen is to be spent, has been worked out jointly by the U.S. Hughes Company and the Japanese company Nihon Denki. The modernisation will be in saturating the system with the newest-design computers and other electronics. The system is to be completed in 1987.

The military industrialists of Japan are also looking forward to the government's approval of a new five-year program for the modernisation of the Japanese Armed Forces for 1983-1987. As much as 5,000,000 million [as received] yen is to be spent within the framework of the program for the purchase of combatant ships and aircraft for the Japanese Navy and Air Force. The entire program will cost the Japanese taxpayers 20,000,000 million [as received] yen.

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

DUTCH PAPER ON 'RUSSIAN TECHNICIANS' IN ARGENTINA

PM081001 Rotterdam NRC Handelsblad in Dutch 4 Jun 82 p 5

[Roel Janssen dispatch: "Rumors of Russian Technicians in Argentina Seem To Be True"]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun -- Rumors are circulating in Buenos Aires that in the last few days at least 20 Russian technicians have arrived in Argentina. The report is said to have been confirmed by diplomatic and military sources in the Argentine capital. The Russians are experts in the field of electronics and radar operation. Modern Russian radar equipment is also said to have arrived, but it is not clear whether this has been imported from the Soviet Union or received from another country.

The arrival of the advisers would be the first sign that Argentina has actually begun to accept Russian aid. Two days ago President Galtieri, when asked whether Argentina would accept Russian aid, said: "If necessary Argentina will accept a helping hand from anyone who offers it." He had earlier threatened that Argentina would turn to "countries in other latitudes" for help.

ARGENTINE DAMAGE TO BRITISH SHIPS REPORTED

LD090822 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun, TASS -- The military command of Argentina has reported that Argentine aircraft prevented the British from landing troops, numbering up to a thousand, at Agradable Harbour, 16 miles to the south-east of Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley), the main strongpoint of the Argentine defence of Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. During the raid they sank the frigate Plymouth and damaged three landing craft. The enemy sustained considerable losses in manpower and equipment.

The joint headquarters of the armed forces of Argentina says in its communique that after a number of direct hits the frigate Plymouth sank, two assault craft ran aground near the shore after explosions on board while the third one was put out of operation by a fire that broke out on board.

According to reports from London, the British Defense Ministry had admitted that Argentine planes damaged the frigate Plymouth and two landing craft.

KONDRASHOV ON U.S. PAN-AMERICAN POLICY

PM081231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "Washington and the Falklands Crisis"]

[Text] "We are all brothers, not only geographically, but historically.... And I am confident that my country is ready to be not only a good neighbor, but a true friend and brother in a community which belongs as much to others as to us. It is this, not guns, which is ultimately the key to peace and security for us all."

These are comparitively recent words. President Reagan uttered them just over 3 months ago, on 24 February, speaking at OAS headquarters, which is located some 3 minutes' drive from the White House. It was a program speech. Ronald Reagan was addressing the Latin American members of the OAS, big (like Brazil, with its population of 120 million) and small (like Trinidad and Tobago, with not much more than a million inhabitants). He assured them of their "common destinies" -- and even interests -- with the North American giant, promising carrots in the form of economic aid to Caribbean countries -- and doing everything possible to obtain their support for Washington's tough, belligerent stance with respect to socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua and the patriotic forces of El Salvador which are combating the bloody junta.

How long do vows of friendship and fraternity last? Just as long as it takes to test them in practice. Washington's machinations against Nicaragua have not stopped, the shots have not died down in El Salvador's mountains and valleys, but politically and in terms of general attention, all this has been shut out by the thunder of the military operations in the South Atlantic. Politically, the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is accompanied by acute differences between the United States and Latin America. Washington has taken London's side, forgetting -- for the umpteenth time! -- its own demagoguery about its "common interests" with its southern neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. Nearly all the Latin American countries, with differing degrees of determination, have come out in support of Argentina, accusing the United States of violating the 1947 Pan-American Treaty, which commits its participants to come out in defense of any American state attacked by any power not from the Western Hemisphere. The OAS is in a crisis. The pan-American system, which Washington has always wanted to adapt for use as an instrument of its own hegemony in Central and South America, has revealed deep new cracks, although even before it was not notable for its great stability. Whatever the outcome of the fighting in the Falklands, American observers have already numbered the Reagan administration among the political losers.

This is how one of them, Jack Anderson, conveys the picture which has emerged: "The whole of Latin America is united in its rage and indignation that the United States is defending old-fashioned colonialism. Always suspect in the eyes of our southern neighbors, we have confirmed the correctness of their historical instinct, which suggests that when it comes to a fight, the 'gringos' unite."

In the Washington headquarters of the OAS -- that is, against the same backdrop as the U.S. President's speech at the end of February -- an event was played out in late May which once again -- impressively enough -- refuted his words. I refer to the emergency meeting of OAS foreign ministers. They adopted a resolution condemning in the most resolute fashion the unjustified, disproportionately powerful armed attack by the United Kingdom and its decision -- affecting the security of the entire American Hemisphere -- to declare an extensive region along the coast of the American Continent to be a zone of military operations.

The U.S. stance -- expressed, on the one hand, in sanctions against Argentina and on the other in active support for Britain -- was also unambiguously condemned. The resolution calls on the U.S. Government to "order the immediate lifting of coercive measures undertaken against Argentina and to refrain from granting material assistance to the United Kingdom in accordance with the principle of solidarity in the Western Hemisphere expressed in the Pan-American Treaty on Mutual Assistance."

The resolution was adopted by 17 votes with 4 abstentions. The abstainers, other than the United States, were Chile, Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago. Rather thin, as the saying goes. This small company merely highlighted Washington's moral and political isolation in the hemisphere which it so often tries to speak for. Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said in his speech, in particular: "The lesson the United States has taught us is clear. We must take account of it in planning Latin America's future. The United States has turned its back on our region, supporting a criminal, colonialist, bellicose adventure." The Argentine's speech was greeted with approval, and is it not symbolic that Haig was virtually isolated on that extraterritorial patch of "pan-American" territory?

If you look closely at Washington's behavior you can see that it wants to sit out and survive the storm in relations with Latin America and to lessen the political damage as far as possible. There is no lack of calls for a diplomatic solution to the conflict, while attempts to shield London and Washington itself are at times extremely clumsy. For instance, as President Reagan put it at a 24 May press conference, even the aim of landing British troops on the Falklands "is still to bring matters to a stage where it will be possible to settle them by peaceful means, without more losses." American officials emphatically exclude "direct military participation by any American forces" in the current conflict.

But these calming assurances are of no great value. What do we find if we try to trace the stages of the development of the American stance early April, when Argentine troops landed on the islands? First of all, the "shuttle diplomacy" by Haig, who scurried between London and Buenos Aires, in effect giving the British Armada time to reach the South Atlantic. On 30 April, when the invasion forces had approached the site of the conflict, Washington, renouncing its claims to the role of neutral intermediary, openly sided with its NATO ally, thereby reinforcing the stand of Thatcher's "War Cabinet" and in effect giving the go-ahead for a military resolution of the problem. Finally, what is modestly called American "material assistance" is becoming an increasingly important element in providing military supplies for the British forces, which are at the considerable distance of 12,000 km from their native shores.

The British command, numerous sources report, has been and is being provided with American intelligence data collected by satellites. British warplanes are refuelled by American tanker planes. In the last few days Washington official circles have confirmed the fact that the British forces are being supplied with American "surface-to-air" and "air-to-air" missiles; these missiles are highly necessary against Argentine aviation, which is giving the interventionists a great deal of trouble.

While helping the British to attack, the Americans themselves are defending themselves diplomatically against the criticism and anger of their southern neighbors. They are accusing Argentina of the armed seizure of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. As Haig has stated, "during this crisis the United States has been guided by the main principles that we must support those forces which support law and order and the principle of not being the first to use force."

It sounds good. But this is nothing more than a verbal disguise for the realities of imperialist policy. The watershed between the United States and the majority of Latin American states, which has once again emerged sharply, runs counter through concern for international law and order, but through attitudes to the problem of decolonization and the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism. Both the United Nations and the times themselves -- we are, after all, in the late 20th century, not the early 19th -- have called insistently for the decolonization of that remnant of the former British empire that lies forgotten at the "tail end of the earth." But the British Conservatives are not keen on parting with the past while the going is good. So they delay the farewells, and -- with U.S. assistance -- make them bloody.

Parallels are relative, but it is probably worth recalling another region and another country with which Washington also had "special relations" -- Israel. When Israel annexes occupied Arab lands, Washington, while scolding Begin for the sake of appearances, comes out above all as the defender of Tel Aviv and its expansionist policy, not as a supporter of international law and order. Why? One of the main reasons is that Israel is the "strategic ally" of American imperialism. Britain is an ally of the same kind. That is the crux of the matter. That is the self-interest that determines the American line on the Falklands conflict and, more widely, the U.S. attitude in relation to nonaligned countries, be they Arab or Latin American.

Let us go back to the American President's words cited at the beginning of these notes. Washington can talk as much as it likes about its "friendship" and "fraternity" with other states in the Western Hemisphere, but when matters are put to the test, it attaches paramount importance to the special solidarity of the capitalist West in face of the nonaligned states, solidarity based on coinciding interests of an economic and military-strategic order. Observer Joseph Kraft now writes that "Americans will have to sort out the trouble brewed by the British." One correction: The trouble has been brewing for a long time, and the cooks mainly responsible for brewing it have long been living on the north side of the Rio Grande, which separates the United States from Latin America.

PRC COOPERATION WITH WESTERN CAMP VIEWED

Serving Western Interests

CW060937 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Mulatov commentary: "The Dangerous and Unequal Cooperation Toward China"]

[Text] According to a report by the Japanese KYODO News Agency, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki stressed in his talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang that the relations between Japan and the United States, developed on the basis of the so-called Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, play an important part in strengthening the Western camp, namely the capitalist camp. It is reported that Zhao Ziyang stated that this would not contradict the cooperation between China and Japan.

Whenever they have an opportunity, the Chinese leaders always stress that they understand the global interest of capitalist powers, primarily the United States and Japan. In the past they considered the security treaty between Japan and the United States as a direct threat against China's national interest. In recent years however, their stand has greatly changed. The Chinese leaders not only refuse to criticize the global strategy of the United States and its principal allies but has also placed itself under the banner of the strategy of the imperialist countries. The goal of this strategy is to strengthen the position of capitalist countries in the world and sabotage the position of socialism. The Chinese leaders have long felt at ease concerning their stand.

The United States and Japan have been pushing a coordinated policy toward China. They want to gradually make China subordinate to the capitalist world camp militarily, politically and economically. The Chinese leaders do not seem to care about this. The leaders in Beijing are pushing an anti-Soviet policy and intentionally setting China against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The strategists of imperialist countries are tactfully utilizing the Chinese leaders' stand in their so-called major politics. The leaders in Beijing vainly attempt to obtain generous help from the monopoly organizations of imperialist countries by opposing the Soviet Union and supporting the military and political efforts of capitalist powers. However, their action has only prompted a situation of unequal cooperation between China, the United States and its allies, which is very dangerous to China.

The Japanese Communist Party organ AKAHATA reported Japan's economic and financial assistance to China in developing the latter's natural resources and pointed out: The main purpose of this cooperation is an attempt to pull China into the Western camp.

There are also other signs which may explain the coordination between Japan and the United States in their policy toward China. We all know that in their talks with the Chinese side the Japanese side expressed their worries about the current friction between China and the United States over the Taiwan issue. Japan's concerns suggested that on the Taiwan issue China should make some concessions and that if the leaders in Beijing do not agree to the United States' "two Chinas" policy, they will adversely influence the relations between China and Japan.

In this respect, AKAHATA pointed out: One of the conditions for providing economic help to China is asking the Chinese people to forget their national interest.

Respected listeners, you know that the Beijing leaders' common political interest with the ruling cliques of capitalist powers and their willingness to establish cooperation with the capitalist countries, such as establishing a special relationship with Japan and the United States, will eventually cause China to suffer losses. China's capitalist partners clearly understand that the current open door policy pushed by the Beijing leaders is favorable to them and consider it a good opportunity to influence China's domestic and foreign policy.

It is worth noting that even before Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan, Japan's NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN arbitrarily predicted that by relying on its own efforts China could not survive and realize its economic and social modernization. I think very few people in China believe that the United States, Japan and other monopoly organizations hope China prospers along the road of socialist modernization. They consider China as their target for economic expansion, a market for their consumer goods and a place for investment. This is why many people in China have clearly discerned the danger of the development of cooperation between China and the capitalist powers and the nature of inequality in the cooperation.

PRC-U.S.-Japan Ties

OW060949 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 5 Jun 82

[(Linov) commentary]

[Text] The initial results of Zhao Ziyang's visit to Tokyo and the visit to Beijing by Baker, one of the most influential U.S. senators, has been the subject of many commentaries of the world press. The Washington POST says: Mutual understanding between the leaders of the United States, Japan and Beijing has been strengthened. Now, please listen to what (Linov), a Soviet reporter on international affairs, has to say on this issue:

There are various types of mutual understanding. Sometimes, mutual understanding is based on equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. At other times, it is based on the fact that one side makes one compromise after the other to curry favor with and beg for certain favors from the other side, while the other side occupies a commanding position, looks down in arrogance and gives either its approval or various instructions at a leisurely pace.

In my opinion, the relations between the Beijing leadership and Washington or Tokyo are based on the second type of mutual understanding. Listeners, please make your own judgments! The Beijing leadership has time and again complained that the continued sale of arms to Taiwan by the United States is an infringement upon China's sovereignty. However, U.S. Senator Baker has replied to this in an arrogant way: The United States will never reexamine its current relations with Taiwan at any time or under any circumstances and neither will the United States abandon its long-tested friends in Taiwan. This is what Washington regards as an equal relationship with the Beijing leadership.

When Zhao Ziyang complained to Japanese Premier Suzuki that the U.S. ruling clique had not taken correct actions in handling the Taiwan issue, the Japanese premier refuted this, saying that such a trifling divergence as the Taiwan issue should not be of much significance when the global strategy to cope with the Soviet threat is taken into consideration. Suzuki also added that this issue should be treated with the greatest patience and tolerance. Both the U.S. and Japanese ruling cliques expressed satisfaction with the amiable disposition displayed by their petty partner and with its willingness to further march along the anti-Soviet road to support imperialism.

In this connection, the Indian paper PATRIOT has good reason to remark that the meetings held between Baker and the Beijing leadership, as well as between Zhao Ziyang and the Japanese leadership have proved that the strengthened mutual understanding is favorable to Washington and Tokyo. However, the Chinese people are not necessarily satisfied with such a mutual understanding.

U.S. SALE OF COMPUTERS TO PRC CRITICIZED

OW031108 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 31 May 82

[Commentary by station observer (Liding): "To Arm the Aggressor"]

[Text] China has been allowed to buy M-180 large electronic computers from Japan. Following the lead of Japan's Hitachi Company, a major U.S. electronic computer company has already started providing China with the same computers. The Japanese- and U.S.-made computers can be used for military purposes. In this connection, our station observer (Liding) writes:

The continuous easing of the restrictions on supply of the so-called dual-purpose equipment to China has been made in accordance with a U.S. Government proposal. In line with this proposal, the Coordinating Committee composed of the United States and its allies, including Japan, to oversee export trade with the socialist countries has lifted the restriction on selling electronic computers to China. Prior to this, Washington promised to sell certain kinds of military technology to China hoping to balance the sale of large electronic computers to China with arms sales to Taiwan.

As you know, the recent U.S. Government decision to sell $60 million worth of military airplane parts to Taiwan created a furor of protest in China. This question was discussed between U.S. Vice President Bush and the Chinese leaders during his recent visit to Beijing. Observers pointed out at that time that what the Beijing leaders really wanted was further reduction of the restriction on transfer of military technology to China by the United States and its allies. The latest news indicates that Beijing is likely to have achieved its aim.

The new deal may warm up relations between Washington and Beijing, but will not necessarily please China's southern neighbors, who cannot remain indifferent to the sight of the Chinese army strengthening its military might.

There are sufficient facts that clearly prove that the Beijing leaders carried out, and are still carrying out, an aggressive foreign policy against Southeast and South Asia. India and Vietnam were once the targets of Chinese aggression. The Beijing leaders are now threatening all the Indochinese countries, making groundless territorial claims on other Southeast Asian countries and inciting and supporting the antigovernment rebels there. The Beijing leaders' aggressive acts have brought many disasters to China's southern neighbors. To supply the latest military equipment to China means intensifying China's threat to its southern neighbors and encouraging the Beijing adventurists to pursue new aggression in this part of the world. This is why China's southern neighbors have strongly protested the U.S. policy of arming a latent aggressor.

MOSCOW SOIREE COMMEMORATES CCP'S LI DAZHAO

PM0451519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In Memory of Li Dazhao"]

[Text] In Moscow on 31 May the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countires and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree dedicated to the memory of Li Dazhao, Chinese Communist and internationalist and one of the founders of the CCP.

The speakers noted Li Dazhou's outstanding role in propagandizing Marxist-Leninist ideas in China. It was stressed that he was a consistent and sincere friend of the Soviet Union and remained so until the last days of his life.

The soiree was attended by members of the Central Board and by activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Sinologists and representatives of the capital's public.

AFGHANISTAN SUPPORTS ISLAM, MUSLIMS

LD051728 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 5 Jun 82

[By TASS correspondent Ravil Musin]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Jun, TASS -- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] have profound respect for the sacred religion of Islam and give assistance to the country's working Muslims in performing religious rites. This position of the DRA's leadership, which was set forth in a number of programs and other documents, is well known and has found expression in a whole number of practical measures. No fabrications of hostile Western propaganda can today deceive Afghanistan's Muslims on this score. A vivid example of the party's and the government's policy is the building of new mosques and prayer-houses and the repair and reconstruction of old ones which were destroyed by the so-called "defenders of Islam" who, posing as the true believers and acting on the prompting from reactionary and imperialist circles, perpetrate crimes against the working Muslims of Afghanistan, plundering them, driving away their cattle and blowing up communications lines in a bid to intimidate the country's inhabitants.

The bandits, disguising themselves as the "defenders of Islam", had taken away what little remained of the flour and blocked off the roads, says Muhammad Neshan, an inhabitant of the village of Astaneh in Panjsher District, where the bandits were wiped out recently.

Because the roads had been sealed, he went on, many people in the area had suffered from hunger, as the bandits had confiscated their cattle (?in order) to make what they had described as a contribution to "the fund of the fighters for Muslim [word indistinct] in accordance with the "shari'at." In a reality, that had been open robbery, he said.

It was difficult to get any kerosene, whose prices jumped up by 25 times, in the villages. The actions of the bandits had nothing in common with Islam. They are the enemies of the Islamic religion and use it as a cover for their crimes. This explains why thousands of inhabitants in Panjsher District hailed the routing of the gangs by the people's armed forces and gave them assistance in exposing the bandits and rendering them harmless.

Measures for consolidating people's power are being carried out in the district today. Contingents of the defenders of the revolution are being set up. It is with profound gratitude that the working people receive foodstuffs, prime necessities and other aid provided by the party and government bodies. Life in Panjsher District is assuming again the normal working rhythm. Afghan peasants, workers, handicraftsmen and traders -- the country's Muslims -- see with their own eyes what revolutionary power offers them and are fully determined to prevent the counter-revolutionary gangs from disrupting their peace and tranquility again in the future.

COMPARISON: PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV-LE DUAN MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 June carries on page 1 a TASS-attributed report on the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Communist Party and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in the Kremlin on 31 May. This report has been compared with the Moscow TASS version published in the 1 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 4 under the subhead "Brezhnev, Le Duan Meet" revealing the following variations:

In paragraph two, line one PRAVDA adds the following passage:

...of their conversation Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a briefing on the focal questions of CPSU domestic policy and on the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, which discussed measures to implement the party's food program.

Comrade Le Duan described the situation in the SRV since the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress and the struggle of the SRV's working people to implement the congress decisions in all sectors of socialist building. In the face of unceasing subversive activity by the forces of hegemonism, expansionism and imperialism, Le Duan noted, the Vietnamese people are firmly guarding their revolutionary gains. Leonid Brezhnev and...

Add the following passage at the end of the second paragraph:

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Communists highly assess the proceedings and results of the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress. He cordially congratulated Le Duan on his reelection as secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and wished the Vietnamese Communists and all the people of Vietnam success on the road mapped by the congress.

Comrade Le Duan noted that the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnamese people regard the strengthening of cohesion and the development of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy, and this is frankly stated in the decision of the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet Union's government and people for their effective support and assistance.

Some questions of...

At the end of the last paragraph PRAVDA adds:

A.M. Aleksandrov, aid to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

VIETNAMESE WORKERS TRAINING IN KRASNODAR

LD041932 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] Vietnamese workers are training in the USSR in accordance with Soviet-Vietnamese agreements. A radio Moscow reporter has interviewed some of them in Krasnodar, where a five-story building houses Vietnamese girls learning spinning at the local textile factory. The reporter met with 20-year-old (Leam Si Hong). She said everything is all right now. "At first it was a bit hard because I had to study Russian, and it's a difficult language. Now, my command of Russian is passable. I have also learned to operate textile machinery. I work in a mixed team which includes Soviet spinners. We are learning from them how to get higher skills. Our life and pay conditions are the same as those of our Soviet colleagues, and our relations with them are very friendly."

The reporter continues: "There are 1,000 Vietnamese girls training at Krasnodar's textile factory, and (Hong) is one of them. About 500 young women from Vietnam are training at another textile plant in the same city. Their skills are improving with every month."

The reporter says that the major task of the young people from Vietnam is to learn a trade and to share their knowledge and skills with workers back home. Krasnodar's textile factory has air conditioning and special noise-reduction devices. "The local authorities have taken care of various aspects of the Vietnamese girls life. The factory has a good catering center and the hostel has a kitchen, where they can cook their national food if they want."

ZHIVKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT IN KIEV

LD081914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in the capital of the Ukraine today on an official working visit. He was accompanied by Comrade Bonev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Markov, head of the Department of Industry and Transport of the BCP Central Committee; and Comrade Todorov general director of the Metalokeramika scientific production association.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and by other leaders of the republic.

Comrades Zhivkov and Shcherbitskiy visited the Kiev branch of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Museum and the memorial complex of the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War. Comrade Zhivkov contributed to the honored visitors' book.

BULGARIAN PREMIER TO VISIT USSR IN JUNE

LD081432 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official friendly visit in the second half of June at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

KISELEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

PM081101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 2 June in Minsk T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs headed by Col Gen D. Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs.

Army General N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

POLISH ENVOY TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD091120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TASS) -- Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, today presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Presenting his credentials, Stanislaw Kociolek said that Poland's independence and development are closely linked with the land of the Soviets and the victory of the October Revolution. The Polish people will never forget this. Polish-Soviet cooperation has acquired the nature of an unshakeable union, supported by the unity of purpose of both our peoples in creating socialism and communism and by the loyalty of the PZPR and CPSU to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Poland was and will be an unshakeable link in the Warsaw Treaty and a dependable member of the socialist community. The Polish-Soviet union will remain the cornerstone of Polish national interests.

The USSR, noted the ambassador, has become the vanguard of all working people and progressive forces in the world, the main guarantor of peace and security of peoples. He stressed that the new Soviet peace initiatives proposed by Leonid Brezhnev have been received in Poland with gratitude and hope.

In accepting the credentials, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the USSR is the true friend of socialist Poland. At present their fraternal alliance, he said, is an important factor for peace and stability and for the inviolability of borders as well as for the postwar organization of Europe. This was vividly stressed during this year's official friendly visit to the USSR by a party and state delegation from the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the visit, the important significance was noted of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between our countries, the 37th anniversary of which we recently festively celebrated.

All the imperialist circles' calculations aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and at weakening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries will inevitably fail, said Vasiliy Kuznetsov. As Leonid Brezhnev said at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the Polish party and state delegation, "....Let no none think that socialism will not defend itself. It will, and in a very decisive manner."

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Stanislaw Kociolek held a warm, friendly converstion in which Viktor Maltsev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESS AT WARSAW MEETING REPORTED

LD081724 Mocow TASS in English 1640 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun, TASS -- A meeting of voyodes, presidents of voivodship towns and authorized representatives of the country's defense committee was held at the Polish Council of Ministers.

As the PAP Agency reports, the meeting was devoted to Poland's political, social and economic problems and the objectives of the local bodies of state administration. Addressing the meeting, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that life had borne out the necessity and correctness of the decision to introduce martial law. We have strengthened the state, and the authorities are able to ensure law and order for the population, he said. The results of the six past months are positive, although the way out of the crisis is yet long and difficult.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the need of progress in the national economy and strengthening confidence in the authorities. We wish, he said, that the PUWP while performing the leading role in the society, should march in a single front, shoulder to shoulder with the allied parties and non-party people, including the "Pax" society and other organizations of secular Catholics, with all patriotic forces.

B. Stachura, first deputy minister of internal affairs, stressed that the policy of confrontation against the socialist countries, which is pursued by the NATO states, especially the U.S. administration, together with the activities of subversive centres hostile to Poland constitute a danger from the outside, destabilise the situation in the country.

Reports were heard at the meeting on the situation in a number of branches of the national economy. It was pointed out in particular that the process of a gradual restoration of equilibrium between demand and supply had started in the home market. At the present stage this become noticeable in the food market.

GROMYKO, JOZEF CZYREK MEET IN NEW YORK

LD090616 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During the conversation which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Polish relations, as well as on a number of international problems including those connected with the work of the UN General Assembly's recently-started second special session on disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek emphasized the striving of the two sides to develop friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland and to do everything necessary for the further strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

While discussing international problems, Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek reaffirmed the two sides' determination to continue efforts aimed at easing international tension, at curbing the arms race and at securing a turn to practical measures in the field of disarmament.

The sides firmly condemned Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, aggression which is creating a threat to universal peace. They consider it urgently necessary that an end be put to the aggression and that Israeli troops be immediately withdraw from Lebanon.

PRAVDA CITES BELGRADE POLITIKA ON ECONOMIC ILLS

PM071433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Reasons for Difficulties"]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May -- POLITIKA has published an article about the economic situation in Yugoslavia. The shortage of consumer goods, industrial raw materials and semifinished products is more noticeable than it has been in recent years, the article says, and this is causing dissatisfaction among the population.

We have had to wait a long time, POLITIKA points out, for the signing of an agreement on measures to supply the unified Yugoslav market with essential goods. Unfortunately, the newspaper states, the agreement is not being implemented because of differences in the approach of individual Yugoslav republics and autonomous provinces to the given problem.

According to POLITIKA, the violation of the principles of the unified domestic market is one of the reasons for the numerous difficulties in Yugoslavia's economy, in particular the shortage of goods, price disproportions and stoppages at industrial enterprises which are short of raw materials and semifinished products. The article also points to the increasingly frequent violations of the laws governing economic activity and the unfounded demands for price hikes, especially those of raw materials and semifinished products.

BRIEFS

KAPEK RECEIVES AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee for his great contribution in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 82 LD]

REACTION TO REAGAN TRIP, SPEECH IN UK

Parliament Speech

LD081558 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] London, 8 Jun, TASS -- With the cries "Shame", "Reagan, out of Britain", the participants in a demonstration of protest against the United States militaristic policy met the motorcade of the U.S. President heading from the Westminister Palace to the prime minister's residence at 10 Downing Street. The official talks between Ronald Reagan, now staying here on a three-day visit, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opened there today. Before that, Reagan made a speech to members of the British Parliament. In his speech he declared for the build up of the armed might of the North Atlantic bloc and for conducting talks with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. The President also supported the British Conservative Government which is spreading the bloody conflict in the South Atlantic. Meanwhile he did not advance any proposals for stopping Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

The President's tour of the British Isles is held against the background of mass demonstrations of protest. Their participants demand the ban on the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles and the liquidation of U.S. nuclear bases on the British Isles, call for constructive measures toward disarmament and consolidation of peace.

'Anti-Soviet' Statements

LD091058 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] London, 9 Jun, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, after a working meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, today left London for Bonn to attend a session of the NATO Council.

The three-day stay of the American President in Great Britain was boiled down chiefly to anti-Soviet statements and assurances of friendship towards Britain.

Reagan's visit was taking place in an atmosphere of powerful demonstrations of protest against the Washington administration's militarist course. "No to American cruise missiles", "We do not need American Tridents", "Remove American nuclear bases", such demands were made at protest rallies and demonstrations in London and other cities of the country.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON REAGAN PLANS FOR FRG

LD081644 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Dangerous Plans of U.S. President" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- "Reagan chose the road which is proving too risky for the FRG. Therefore many people say in the FRG that, perhaps, they should not go the United States' way". This is how the newspaper LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] in its issue for June 9 sums up the sentiments in the FRG on the eve of the visit to Bonn by President of the United States Ronald Reagan.

"Reagan takes along with him enough explosive plans", the article says. "For instance, he considers: Why not send a hundred heavy planes to fly constantly around Europe, each of them carrying an inter-continental ballistic missile? How can one believe words of peace if Haig is burying the SALT-II Treaty, while Reagan comes out with a new bellicose statement before taking the plane for Western Europe and this statement is broadcast over television? In addition to nuclear missiles the United States wishes to sell a lot of other military equipment to the FRG and other NATO countries. Is it not understood in Bonn to this day that the United States is conducting the course aimed at the weakening and exhaustion of the FRG as its competitor on the world market"?

Earlier the West Germans were assured that they should be arming to the teeth in order to deter the Eastern neighbour lest it should attack them. If this "logic" of the USA was not believed by everyone, it was followed. But when the United States started talking about the first nuclear strike, about "a limited nuclear war" a wave of alarm rose in the FRG: "The risk and danger are too great for the West Germans themselves", the newspaper writes.

"Will the FRG hold out against the United States' pressure this time?" the newspaper asks. "The country's tomorrow, its character depends on whether or not it will be able to preserve its own stand, whether or not it will preserve the valuable capital of detente. The West Germans are concerned about the plans with which Reagan came to the NATO session. Are those nuclear stockpiles that the United States already deployed in the FRG not enough? Is there any need for new ones? For they might blow up. Important and well-considered decisions are now awaited from the FRG Government", the article says.

FRG PUBLIC REASSESSING TIES WITH U.S.

LD081722 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Line of Delimitation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- The visit of the United States President to the FRG that opens on June 9 and the NATO summit session linking up with it throw more light on the process of delimitation of attitudes of the West German public to the main ally, to Atlanticism in general, IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The reassessment of values is sped up by the awareness of the fact that Washington's course objectively contradicts the vital interests of the West European allies," the newspaper writes. "Differences are manifested in the approach to detente, to the economic ties with socialist countries, to the roads of solving energy problems, to relations with developing countries."

"Certainly, the strength of the class community of the partners in NATO and Atlantic discipline, as well as the degree of dependence of West European allies on the United States cannot be discounted," the newspaper writes. "Washington has strong levers of influence on the Bonn course and also within the Federal Republic by using, for instance, the services of the oppositional bloc CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union]. The Democratic Christians [as received] fall over themselves to please the patron. They are constantly pressing on the government seeking to compel it to be unconditionally loyal to Washington. Nevertheless there exists the strength of objective factors which even the most disciplined Atlanticists cannot but take into consideration. This refers to national interests that are dictating the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation."

IZVESTIYA ON 10 YEARS OF FRG-USSR TREATY

PM081055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondents A. Grigoryants and Ye. Korolev dispatch: "Realistic Approach, On the 10th Anniversary of the Entry Into Force of the Moscow Treaty"]

[Text] Aschaffenburg-Bonn -- Not many vehicles leave the autobahn between Frankfurt am Main and Nuremberg when the sign for Aschaffenburg appears. It is a small, picturesque and comfortable town. It stretches along a riverbank and is crowned by an ancient castle that towers over the district. There are many such towns in the FRG. But what is noteworthy is that Aschaffenburg, a small town in Bavaria, was the site of lively and biased debates on the theme "The Soviet Union and Us." The relations between our countries have ceased to be a sphere concerning politicians alone; they also affect and perturb ordinary citizens, including citizens in the West German "heartland."

The whole town can be said to have taken part in the "Aschaffenburg discussions." The first day the discussion was held in the city hall, and the next day it was switched to the theater, which was packed to overflowing.

The event was keyed to the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Moscow Treaty, which initiated the normalization of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and was an important milestone on the road of the relaxation of tension in Europe.

The initiators of the discussions had asked themselves: Has the Moscow Treaty proved its worth? What more can be done to deepen mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG? The city authorities invited politicians, diplomats, scholars and journalists, including people who had taken part in preparing the Moscow Treaty.

It will be recalled that the Brandt-Scheel government of the time had a hard time securing the "Eastern treaties." The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc, revanchist Landsmannschaften and the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party gave them a hostile reception. The opponents of good relations with the Eastern neighbors, in defiance of the demands of broad public circles, tried to frustrate the ratification of the international documents that had been signed.

The foes of detente and mutual understanding cannot be said to have come to their senses in the last few years. A few days ago the ringleader of the revanchist associations -- Herbert Czaja, president of the so-called "League of Exiles" -- made a speech in Koeln opposing good-neighborly relations with the socialist states. He demanded economic sanctions against them and repeated absurd claims to Polish lands. The mass news organs and certain politicians are continuing to this day to denigrate the Eastern treaties, distorting their essence and the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

This kind of "brainwashing" does have results. Prejudices, delusions and mistaken opinions repeatedly surfaced during the "Aschaffenburg discussions." But the nature of the debate and the mood of the audience were determined by the conclusion that the Moscow Treaty has entirely proved its worth. By enshrining the territorial realities of Europe, the principle of the inviolability of borders and a renunciation of the use or the threat of force, it laid the political foundation for the radical improvement of Soviet-West German relations and lent appreciable impetus to the process of the relaxation of tension on the continent. The normalization of the FRG's relations with the other socialist states, the improvement of the situation surrounding West Berlin and the convening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would have been unthinkable without the Moscow Treaty.

The treaty has brought much that is positive in the sphere of bilateral relations. Both sides subscribe to the opinion that the essence of detente is fully in accordance with their vital interests. For this reason both the Soviet Union and the FRG regard detente as "necessary, possible and useful" and believe that in the modern world there is no sensible alternative to equal cooperation among states.

Constant contacts between our countries are implemented on the basis of the Moscow Treaty. Summit meetings play a decisive role here. Seven such meetings have been held, and each has lent fresh impetus to the development of beneficial and mutually advantageous relations. A bright page in their history was the November 1981 visit to the Rhine by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The balance of the last decade is on the whole positive -- for both sides, of course. The claims of a "one-sided gain" that the Soviet Union derives from the treaty sound ridiculous. Of course, cooperation with the FRG is to our advantage. It helps to strengthen peace in Europe as a whole and makes it possible to resolve certain economic tasks. But it would be naive to suppose that it is a one-way street. No, the flow of political impulses and material and spiritual values moves in both directions. The FRG needs detente and good relations with the USSR just as much as we do [as published]. The FRG's security cannot be ensured solely by participation in the Western alliance. By signing the Moscow Treaty Bonn lost nothing that it possessed but gained a great deal, primarily the trust of its Eastern neighbors. This enabled it to increase its international prestige and to defend its own interests more consistently. The main common gain was the improvement of the political climate in Europe.

The Soviet Union's trade and economic ties with the FRG are continuing to expand. In the last 10 years trade turnover between our countries has increased 10.5 times. The implementation of the plan for natural gas deliveries from West Siberia to West Europe whereby the FRG will receive 10.5 billion cubic meters of fuel each year starting in 1984 will lend fresh impetus to this cooperation. The FRG press is constantly featuring reports of new agreements between West German firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations. The (Ude) firm will supply the Soviet Union with equipment to construct an enterprise to produce polyester yarns; the (Byuler-Miag) firm has concluded a contract to supply the Soviet Union with four installations for the transshipment of grain, and so forth.

"In my view, long-term foreign trade relations and large-scale joint projects are of special significance," Karl Wamsler, vice president of the FRG Association of the Chemical Industry emphasized. "Our relations have a good future."

Mr Wamsler could not, of course, avoid mentioning "his" sector of industry -- the chemical sector. He cited it as an example of particularly successful cooperation between our countries. The Soviet-West German working group in the chemical industry sphere is operating fruitfully. Touching on the future of our cooperation in the chemical industry sphere, Karl Wamsler stressed that it relates to the most modern problems of the sector's development -- coal enrichment, for instance. Wamsler also pointed to the ever-increasing significance of the exchange of technology, patents and licenses between our countries.

In short, time has confirmed the vitality and mutual advantageousness of the Moscow Treaty. At the same time it has shown that the treaty's effectiveness depends on the two countries' good will and on their readiness to give concrete expression to the document signed in Moscow. Unfortunately, political detente has lost pace lately and Soviet-West German relations are faltering. The shifts that are taking place in Bonn's policy cannot fail to cause concern. The NATO decision on deploying in the FRG American medium-range nuclear missile systems capable of hitting targets deep in Soviet territory is threatening to scatter to the winds the capital of trust in the FRG.

If you think about it, the roots of the complications that have arisen do not lie in the sphere of bilateral relations. They should be sought in the increasing aggressiveness of NATO's course and of the current Washington administration's policy. The United States is deliberately exacerbating relations with the USSR so as to have a pretext for implementing its unparalleled military programs, including the plan for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and for strengthening its hegemony in the Western alliance. Can the Federal Republic, considering its strategic position, historical experience and the real interests of its security and economic exchange, allow itself to follow unthinkingly in the footsteps of so adventurist a course?

All this was keenly and frankly discussed in quiet Aschaffenburg. Remarks that the Soviet Union and the FRG must continue to try to regard themselves not as adversaries and enemies but as partners and potential friends invariably met with a favorable response from the people attending the discussions. The participants in the debates viewed with understanding the idea that there is no such thing as separate security. Any nuclear conflict in Europe would affect both sides and have tragic consequences. So it is necessary to unite our countries' efforts to prevent a possible conflict and to maintain and strengthen peace in Europe.

...A thin young man carrying a placard stood by the entrance to the Aschaffenburg city hall, where the debate was held. The placard said, in Russian: "Let's get acquainted! Let's be friends with Soviet young people! Let's defend peace together!" All Aschaffenburg, so to speak, a quiet and picturesque town on the Main, a town like many others in West Germany, walked past the young man.

PRAVDA VIEWS WEST BERLIN QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

LD050540 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 5 Jun 82

["Tested by Time" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun, TASS -- Everybody knows well that it is recorded in one of the main provisions of the four-sided agreement on West Berlin that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and will not be adminstered by it in the future as well. Viktor Kabanov writes about this in PRAVDA today in connection with the 10th anniversary of the signing by the foreign ministers of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France of the four-sided concluding protocol after which the four-sided agreement entered into force.

The past years fully confirmed its viability and necessity and proved that together with other known treaties concluded between socialist countries and the FRG the four-sided agreement on West Berlin has done much to facilitate the improvement of the situation in the area and the easing of tensions in Europe as a whole. This was achieved owing to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, of all countries of the socialist community.

Nevertheless attempts are being made in the FRG to change by practical actions the special political status of the city by pretending that it does not differ from any West German land, the commentary stresses. Being held here, far from the Rhine, are meetings of various political factions and commissions of the West German Bundestag and also of the Landtags of the FRG. Attempts are being made to move to the city official Bonn establishments. It has become a vogue with some West German politicians to bring foreign guests of the FRG to the banks of the Spree. On the eve of President Reagan's visit to West Berlin one feels it necessary to bring all these violations to the attention of the Western victor-powers whose signatures stand under this agreement, including the United States.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS U.S. CRITICISM OF KREISKY

PM081425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Portugalov article: "Mr Douglas, Diplomat"]

[Text] On that May evening the hall of the Austrian People's Party political academy in Vienna was packed. Leading politicians and functionaries of that conservative party, which is in opposition, listened attentively to the speaker -- a youngish, elegantly dressed gentleman who looked like a successful executive of the type called "young wolves" in the West....

The speaker was attacking the foreign policy of the Austrian Social Democrats, accusing them of every mortal sin. The complaints he was making about the Kreisky Cabinet sounded arch-conservative even to the assembled audience and the tone in which he was speaking was so abrupt that even many opponents of the Social Democrats there in the hall felt uncomfortable. People in Vienna usually try not to overstep the bounds of decorum in debates on political topics, and this was intolerable.

The speaker came right out and declared that under the present government "Austria is revealing a tendency to deviate from the policy of neutrality of a state that is part of the Western world." This was something new: It is common knowledge that Austria is a Western-oriented country, but it had never occurred to anyone to accuse it of violating the neutrality enshrined in its Constitution. On the contrary, it is strict observance of neutrality that provides this small country with considerable prestige and clout in international affairs, in which it takes an active part.

However, the speaker immediately explained what, as he saw it, showed Austria's violation of "the neutrality of a Western country." Thus, for instance, the Austrian Government had dared to invite a foreign head of state to the country -- in this instance Libyan head of state M. al-Qadhdhafi, who is, he claimed, the "inspirer of international terrorism." But that was not all: Official Vienna ventures to support the PLO, to oppose Israel's aggressive course and to criticize the Camp David policy.

Even more "dubious" in his view, Austria is showing its mettle in Europe -- it is conducting busy trade with the socialist countries, granting them credits and, even more terrible, taking part in implementing the plan to construct the "Siberia-West Europe" gas pipeline. Toward the end the speaker again attacked Chancellor Kreisky in terms that were now far beyond the bounds of decency: As one of the leaders of the Socialist International, the Austrian federal chancellor, in the opinion of the angry speaker, bears personal responsibility "for the intolerable approach toward assessing U.S. actions in Latin America and particularly in El Salvador, where the United States is defending the interests of the whole free world."

With each new philippic from the platform the murmur in the hall increased; although the assembled Austrian Conservatives were no friends of the chancellor, they still disapproved of this loose talk and the personal attacks on the head of the government. However, the main point lay elsewhere: the audience was unable to agree with certain propositions of the report not only in terms of form, but also in terms of content: the Austrian Conservatives, for instance, realize the significance for their country of its mutually advantageous economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"What's special about this?" the reader will ask. "One representative of the opposition went over the top in the heat of argument." But the point is that the speaker was by no means speaking on behalf of the Austrian Conservative opposition. He was Howard Douglas, U.S. State Department roving ambassador. He has been in the diplomatic service for only a few months, before which he held a leading post in the Memorex Corporation, which researches into computerized data processing methods. He is on close terms with the leadership of the present American administration. Vienna's conservative DIE PRESSE said of him: "...The prominent American diplomat, who is on close terms with the U.S. President's entourage, showed how poorly the policy of Austria's Socialist Government is thought of in those circles...."

In inviting Douglas, the Austrian people's party leadership did indeed want to obtain from a representative of the American administration support for its own thesis "of the unacceptability of certain aspects of the Kreisky Cabinet's foreign policy line so far as the United States is concerned." But it did not suppose that the guest would blow his top like that -- he was a diplomat, after all. But there was no stopping Douglas: After his speech at the political academy he spoke out in a similar vein in an Austrian radio and television interview. After this certain prominent opposition figures -- Parliamentary Deputy Steinbauer, former Ambassador in Moscow Heimerle and a number of others -- decided to openly dissociate themselves from the statements of the touring transatlantic diplomatic artiste.

You have to admit that Mr Douglas, the newly-fledged U.S. roving ambassador, has managed to make a valuable contribution to diplomatic practice: traveling to a foreign capital, a ranking representative of another state not only criticizes the receiving country's foreign policy publicly and in an intolerable tone but also makes personal attacks on the head of its government. It must have been the computers that let him down. When he was preparing for his trip to Austria Mr Douglas presumably asked his old corporation to compute his optimum choice of behavior.

One way or another, Douglas' unusual speeches did not go unnoticed in Austria. The local press mostly offered a rebuttal of them and rejected the charges made by the ambassador.

ARBEITER ZEITUNG, the organ of the ruling Austrian Socialist Party, asked Chancellor Kreisky to comment on the episode. The chancellor, who was on a short vacation, expressed in a telephone conversation his surprise that "an American official in Austria on an official mission should make such statements." "What would be the reaction in the United States" Kreisky added, "if an official representative of the Austrian Government made similar remarks about American foreign and economic policy while he was in Washington?" In conclusion the chancellor, not unhumorously, advised Mr Douglas in the future to get more careful briefings at the State Department before traveling abroad.

There may be some sense in that. But briefings alone will scarcely help -- American diplomats, who lecture all and sundry abroad, have long since broken all records for tactlessness and unceremoniousness.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS USSR-FINNISH RELATIONS

LD072208 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- Soviet-Finnish relations form "evidence of the vitality of the policy of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems", IZVESTIYA writes today.

"Much of what has emerged in the practice of Soviet-Finnish cooperation became more widespread later", the newspaper says in its article. It recalls that Finland was the first capitalist state to sign a scientific and technological cooperation agreement with the Soviet country. Similarly, an institution like an intergovernment commission for economic cooperation was created for the first time in the history of states with different social systems. Finland was the first Western country to establish direct relations with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. For the first time in history, two countries -- socialist and capitalist -- initiated the practice of joint construction or reconstruction of industrial projects and set up mixed joint stock companies.

IZVESTIYA says that the USSR is Finland's biggest trade partner. Their bilateral trade was worth 5 billion roubles last year, having grown a hundred times in a little more than three decades.

The West's economic crisis has also hit Finland, the newspaper says. Experts have noted disquieting symptoms of recession. "Manifestations of the crisis, however, turned out to be less tangible and the recession period shorter, due to the country's commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union".

"Long-term contracts and agreements with Soviet partners enable Finnish enterprises and companies to plan their production and contribute to a positive solution of the employment problem in that country. 150,000 Finns are estimated by specialists to be engaged in fulfilling Soviet orders", IZVESTIYA writes.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO THE NETHERLANDS -- Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Viktor Beletsky as the ambassador of the USSR in the Netherlands. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 2 Jun 82 LD]

USSR-FRG TV PROTOCOL -- A working protocol for this year was signed in Moscow today on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and West Germany's Second Program. A program was outlined for increasing the exchange of television material about life in the two countries and the filming of programs about big events in the USSR and the FRG. The protocol was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Apel, director of West Germany's Second Program. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82 LD]

GROMYKO, QADDUMI DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST

LD090638 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with F. Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Executive Committee, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In discussion the situation in the Middle East the two sides expressed indignation at the barbarous aggression of Israel, which is backed by the United States, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They condemned this attempt by Israel to drown in blood the Palestine resistance movement which is opposing the military and strategic plans of imperialism in the Middle East.

A. Gromyko said the Soviet Union will invariably support the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, under PLO leadership, against Israel's policy of aggression and for their freedom and independence and implementation of their legitimate national rights.

On behalf of the PLO leadership, F. Qaddumi expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for its principled stand in opposing the Camp David collusion and coming out for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East within the framework of an all-embracing settlement with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

U.S. SUPPORTS ISRAEL IN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD091054 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS -- The United States has openly taken the side of the Israeli aggressors who have trampled underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. This was actually the meaning of the stand taken by Washington in the Security Council where the U.S. representative vetoed a draft resolution demanding that Tel Aviv cease, within six hours, all military actions and immediately and unconditionally pull back its armed forces beyond the internationally recognized frontiers of Lebanon. The United States found itself in complete isolation in the Security Council: All the other 14 members of the council voted for the draft resolution tabled by Spain.

Because of American maneuvring, voting on the draft resolution was delayed for almost twelve hours after the Security Council was convened at Lebanon's request for the third time in recent days. Washington seemed to be anxious to give Israel as much time as possible for carrying through its aggressive designs unimpeded.

The scale of Tel Aviv's bandit operation was described by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the opening meeting of the council. Ghassan Tuwayni, Lebanon's ambassador to the UNO, said that the very survival of his country as an independent state was in jeopardy.

Zuhdi Habib at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the UNO, stated that the United States is directly involved in Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the UNO, stressed that Israel's attack was undertaken with the consent and support of Washington which armed Tel Aviv and which by its policy pushes it to ever new criminal actions against Arabs.

Israel's adventurist policy was also condemned by representatives of Spain, Ireland and Japan who have actually dissassociated themselves from Washington's line in defence of Israel's armed invasion in Lebanon.

Clovis Maksoud, permanent observer of the Arab League at the United Nations, told pressmen that delegates of Arab countries would meet within the next few hours to discuss further actions in view of the United States' sabotage of the Security Council's efforts to bring Israel's aggression to an end.

PLO MOSCOW ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD082336 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS — Tel Aviv's armed aggression against Lebanon brings destruction, death and suffering to peaceful people, among them women, children and the aged, said head of the PLO representation in the USSR Muhammad ash-Sha'ir. He spoke today at a press conference in Moscow. The responsibility for this rests also with the United States which is arming the aggressor and by its policy encouraging the aggressor to criminal anti-Arab actions.

The large-scale aggression shows how far the Israeli extremists went, reveals the aggressive essence of Zionism. Tel Aviv's actions are a direct result of the Camp David deal, the consequence of U.S.-Israel "strategic cooperation."

Defying the United Nations, the aggressor continues building up the numerical strength of its forces, said the head of the PLO representation. But the aggressor will be unable to crush the Palestinian revolution, to compel the Arabs to give up their lawful rights, to reconcile themselves to the plans of imperialism in the Middle East.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people who demand that an immediate end be put to the Tel Aviv's armed invasion of Lebanon and that the Israeli force be withdrawn to Israel's territory. He spoke highly of a TASS statement which calls for turning the developments in the Middle East toward the quest of an all-embracing and just solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Answering questions of foreign journalists, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir stressed that the foreign policy course of the USSR is aimed at the consolidation of world peace and progress of entire mankind. Member of the National Council, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine Taysir Qubba'h took part in the press conference.

U.S. COMPLICITY IN ISRAELI INVASION STRESSED

Shabayev Analysis

LD081800 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS — The military and political situation in the Middle East continues aggravating, threatening universal peace. Launching the aggression against Lebanon that has long been conceived by Zionist hawks, Israeli Armed Forces are advancing along the coast of Lebanon. Large units of tanks and motorized infantry, aviation, navy, landing units have been launched into the operations. As is reported from Beirut altogether 45 thousand Israeli servicemen participate in the operations penetrating deep into Lebanon.

This new act of international brigandage is a direct result of the Camp David policy worked out in Washington. Having ensured due to the implementation of the first stage of this anti-Arab collusion the security of its southern flank, where U.S. forces have now been stationed under the signboard of so-called "multinational forces" Israel is able to strike blows at other Arab countries opposing it and at the Palestinian resistance movement.

But the U.S. complicity in the present Israeli aggression is not limited to this. Tel Aviv would have never dared stage such an invasion if it were not for constant military-political and economic backing from Washington, if it were not for large supplies of the latest U.S. military equipment. It is not accidental, either, that just on the eve of the attack on Lebanon Israeli Defence Minister Sharon visited Washington. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS he informed U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig of the planned action. This is why it was not a surprise for the Reagan administration. It should be noted in this connection that the coordination of military plans and actions of the United States and Israel is envisaged by the "memorandum on stragegic cooperation" signed by them.

The swift movement into the eastern Mediterranean of ships of the U.S. Navy, including the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy with 5,000 servicemen and nearly a hundred planes on board, cannot be described in any other way than as practical implementation of this coordination.

The self-same Sharon revealed with cynical openness the global aims of this large-scale aggression against Lebanon. It follows from his revelations that by their heavy strike the aggressors plan to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization, to destroy its centres and bases so that the question of implementation of the lawful rights of the Palestinians should not be raised at all. Along with this it is also planned to compel Lebanon to capitulate by force and force it to start separate talks with Israel for the conclusion of an agreement patterned on Camp David. Otherwise Lebanon is openly threatened with the partitioning of its territory and creation of a puppet state wholly obedient to the will of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Thus it is planned to compel another state to part with the front of Arab countries that oppose the Camp David collusion and declare for truly just, all-embracing peace settlement of the Middle East problem. [sentence as received] It is planned to clear the road for the implementation of the second part of the Camp David collusion: Perpetuation of the occupation of Arab lands under the guise of so-called "administrative autonomy of Palestine."

Aggression Against Lebanon, Syria

LD081444 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Israeli Intrusion Into Lebanon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- "The United States has become the accomplice in yet another war by Israel against the Arabs", notes the Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, commenting on the Israeli Army's invasion of Lebanon. In its June 9 issue the paper notes that "the appearance of the Israeli Defence Minister Sharon in Washington late in May was the forerunner of yet another Israeli aggression against the Arabs".

"What is Israel pressing for?" -- replying to this question the paper writes that it wants "not only to seize southern Lebanon to the Litani River... the Israeli prime minister wants to influence the forthcoming presidential elections in Lebanon in such a way as to have in Beirut a government that suits him. Given that the Israeli brigades stop somewhere 'halfway' the second task of the Israeli thrust is to crush with a single blow the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon and the detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement, and to destroy their bases. Attempts on the lives of the PLO leaders are not ruled out. Should the latter prove a success Begin will say: The PLO does not exist and therefore the cause for which it struggled does not exist as well!

"Israel's present aggression against Lebanon is spearheaded also against Syria", LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes further. "The Syrian units stationed on Lebanese territory on the mandate of the League of Arab Countries are already fighting with the Israelis, that was what Begin was pressing for for many months! Will such a turn of events lead to an Israeli 'big war' with Syria? Should it begin, the situation in the Middle East would become tense to the extreme. In Sharon's opinion the Israeli thrust into Lebanon will lead to a still greater isolation of Egypt in the Arab world, something that Tel Aviv wants. Meantime Cairo is keeping silence.

"The Israeli defence minister perhaps is confident that the Egyptian authorities will not dare 'go beyond the framework of Camp David' and side with the Arabs. For he has in reserve a new 'high-speed occupation of the Sinai' despite the 'peace' treaty...

"'Begin is sure that he will succeed in diverting attention from the Iraqi-Iranian war that has intensified in recent weeks. Now everybody will be busy with Lebanon!' As we see, not only a large-scale but also a 'multi-tiered' military-political operation has been conceived with the purpose of solving a number of tasks clearly of an aggressive nature", the paper sums up.

Kornilov Commentary

LD081716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Commentary by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Who Is Encouraging the Aggressor?"]

[Text] A White Paper issued some time ago in Beirut stated that Lebanon was the victim of aggressive acts by Tel Aviv on more than 160 occasions in the 1975-77 period. In 1978 the Israeli Army invaded the territory of that sovereign Arab state on a front over 100 km wide, and now Israel's 25,000-strong interventionist corps, with the support of large tank formations, using aircraft and artillery and dropping fragmentation bombs intended to inflict massive damage on the peaceful population, has again invaded Lebanon. Shells and bombs are exploding on the long-suffering soil of Lebanon. Black smoke from fires rises over peaceful towns and villages. The blood of totally innocent people -- women, children and old people -- is being spilt.

The armed aggression against Lebanon has the aim of destroying the PLO, thus to weaken by military means the Palestinian resistance movement, to undermine its influence in the Arab world and thereby to prepare conditions for the implementation of the stage of the separatist Camp David deal which provides for setting up so-called administrative autonomy on the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. This in effect means perpetuating the occupation of those seized lands. With the aid of armed force, the Tel Aviv hawks are trying to force Lebanon into negotiations with Israel on a Camp David basis, in other words they are trying to take another state out of the active front of countries acting in support of a peaceful, just settlement in the Near East, taking account of the legitimate interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

Obviously, Israel could not behave in such a challenging and arrogant manner if it did not rely on the support, more than that, the encouragement, of the United States. It is Washington which gives political cover to Israel's predatory policy. It is from the United States that a flow of deadly cargo arrives in Israel, which Tel Aviv is now using against peaceful towns and villages in Lebanon. It is typical that on the very eve of the attack on Lebanon, the U.S. capital was visited by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon who, according to AP, informed U.S. Secretary of State Haig about the planned invasion.

The shape of Israel resembles a dagger. Well-known French publicist Armand Lanoux once wrote: Who holds the handle? It is now more than obvious that the handle of the Zionist dagger is in the hands of those imperialist circles of the United States which would like to recarve the map of the Near East according to their own ideas, and for whom Israel is the main weapon for the implementation of their hegemonist military-strategic plans in the region.

The Arab public and the international public justifiably regard the present aggression against Lebanon as the direct consequence of the Camp David deal as the result of the notorious American-Israeli strategic cooperation. They resolutely demand the curbing of the blatant aggressor and demand that Israel and those behind it be forced to respect the UN Charter and decisions and that the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples be protected. It is time to put an end to the dangerous playing with fire in the Near East.

RPP Criticizes Invasion

TA080130 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The ruling circles in Israel have proved once again that the violation of international norms and the lack of respect for the world community resolutions lie at the foundation of their aggressive policy. Contrary to the United Nations' demand for an immediate cease-fire and for Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon's internationally recognized borders immediately and without preconditions, Israel continues its vile actions on Lebanese soil (?on the Syrian hills). All the signs indicate that the armed aggression against Lebanon is intended to (?subdue) the Palestine Liberation Organization and break the will of the Palestinian people, forcing upon them what is called an autonomy according to a U.S.-Israeli formula. In broader terms, the Begin government is asked to guarantee the United States the possibility of drawing a new map in the Middle East, according to its wishes. Lebanon is only one step toward the achievement of these goals.

The United States is responsible for the Israeli aggression by encouraging the expansion-loving circles in Israel, and it extends to them political and military aid, using them to launch a blow against the Arab countries.

When UN resolutions are so grossly violated and when Israeli forces sow death along the way, barbarically shelling and bombing towns and villages in Lebanon and so cruelly attacking the peaceful populace, it employs methods that were common at the time by the imperialist fascists.

It has been reported that heavy fighting is occurring on all the fronts, and units belonging to the Palestinian opposition movement, the Lebanese patriotic forces and the local population are putting up strong opposition to the invading forces. The Israeli forces have lost dozens of tanks and armored vehicles, a few aircraft and helicopters as well as hundreds of soldiers. In some places there were clashes between the IDF units and UNIFIL units. For the first time in the history of the United Nations, aggressive forces invaded the territory of a sovereign state through an area where UN units were stationed.

At the same time, a Syrian military spokesman reported, Israeli forces began making contact with Syrian units stationed in Lebanon as part of the pan-Arab forces, in the Yarmuk, Barghut and Hasbayya areas. An official statement said that the Syrian forces were instructed to ward off the Israeli invaders, which they are doing.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who made a telephone call to Lebanese President Sarkis, emphasized that the matter of defending Lebanon is a patriotic national duty for which Syria will use all the means at its disposal, doing everything that circumstances demand. In a telephone conversation with the chairman of the PLO's executive, Yasir 'Arafat, al-Asad emphasized that Syria will not let anyone annihilate the Palestinian revolution. The Syrian people and soldiers, President al-Asad promised, will fight for the general cause alongside with the Palestinian fighters.

One cannot help but discern that the present Israeli aggression against Lebanon harbors serious implications for the Middle East and the overall peace. At the same time, it is similarly clear that the attempt to force an Israeli directive on the Arabs and an attempt to force them to give up their legitimate rights and submit to the strategic-military plans of imperialism will be an adventure whose price might be high for Israel and its people. Clearly, the policy of aggression under the service of imperialism is not congruent with Israel's true interests. After all, this policy -- maintained so religiously by the ruling circles -- is what deprives the Israeli people of one of the main rights: The right to live in peace and in secure borders. We are convinced that the majority of the Israelis are not seeing eye to eye with the government leading the people and the country along a road of aggression and military adventure.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM090859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov "on-the-spot reportage": "Lebanon on Fire"]

[Excerpts] Beirut -- Blood is again flowing in long-suffering Lebanon. Tel Aviv began its aggression last Friday at precisely 1500 hours. Year after year its air pirates have begun raids precisely at that time, when the sun shines from the sea -- into the eyes of the defenders of Lebanese soil. During my time in Lebanon I have more than once experienced Israeli bombings on Beirut, always carried out in a cynical, calculating manner. The first surprise attack...exploding missiles and bombs, the thunder of antiaircraft guns...columns of smoke billowing high into the sky...the wailing sirens of Red Cross ambulances hurtling toward the burning residential districts...a pause. Then, just as the rescuers are beginning to drag the dead and wounded civilians from under the ruins of multistory buildings, another massive strike -- against the rescuers and those who miraculously survived the first raid.

That was how it was this time too.

The Lebanese newspapers list the cities and settlements struck by bombs and missiles from Israeli planes and shells from Israeli long-range artillery and launches. The list includes about 40 names. No city, no more or less significant settlement in southern Lebanon has avoided a tragic fate. It was an act of genocide, planned in cold blood. According to figures which are far from complete, on Saturday alone 220 people were killed and more than 400 wounded by the air pirates. In just 48 hours of aggression the number of victims reached more than 800!

On Sunday the most tragic part of Israel's plan began to be implemented. Instead of stopping its evil deeds in accordance with the UN Security Council appeal, the Begin government gave the order for a large-scale invasion of Lebanon by Israeli troops.

As I send these lines, the whole of southern Lebanon is on fire. New reports keep coming in from the regions where Lebanese and Palestinian patriots are engaged in fierce fighting against the invading aggressors. Three Israeli planes and one helicopter have been brought down and one Israeli airman has been captured. Events continue to develop dramatically.

It is also reported that there are dead and wounded among the soldiers of the UN temporary forces in Lebanon, which have been subjected to attacks by the aggressors.

What Tel Aviv's rulers are now doing on Lebanese soil came as no surprise to anyone in the world. Begin and his underlings made practically daily threats of aggression against Lebanon and swore to annihilate the Palestinian resistance movement. Begin and his patrons across the ocean see this as the way to save the Camp Daivd policy, which has failed ignominiously, and to implemnt plans for so-called "Palestinian autonomy." Today they are gambling on the physical destruction of the PLO -- the acknowledged leader and inspirer of the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights.

The latest piratical act, the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes, was planned and is being implemented with the direct participation of the United States, which bears equal responsibility with Israel for this barbaric aggression.

Begin began to implement the long-planned "scenario" as soon as American Secretary of State A. Haig stated that "the hour has struck for the United States" in the Near East and the Washington "intends to act." And it is acting -- acting with the armored fist of Tel Aviv -- to establish its own domination in the Near East.

INFORMATION CHIEF ARRIVES IN JORDAN 7 JUN

JN081046 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Amman, 8 Jun (PETRA) -- Latyp Maksudov, chief of the Information Department in the USSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday arrived in Amman on a visit to Jordan for several days at the invitation of the press and publication bureau.

In a statement to JNA, Maksudov said that during his visit he will meet with high-ranking officials in the Jordanian information departments and discuss with them the means to develop information cooperation between the two countries.

SOVIET-LIBYAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

PM041549 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Special correspondent M. Nepesov report: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Moscow -- One of the most important projects in cooperation between our countries is the Tajura' center for nuclear research for peaceful purposes. The buildings in this complex are striking in the perfection of their architectural forms. The laboratories there are equipped with the very latest machinery.

The horizons of Soviet-Libyan economic, scientific and technical cooperation are broadening constantly. Summit meetings play a tremendous role in this respect. The implementation of the agreements reached in the course of talks in Moscow between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, helped to further extend and deepen the diverse ties between our countries. On visiting the ancient land of Libya, where various projects in the nation's young industry are being erected by joint labor, you grasp with special force the significance of the words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at a reception in honor of M. al-Qadhdhafi: "When representatives of the USSR and Libya call each other 'comrade,' that is a good reflection of the nature of the relations which have grown up between us. Relations of equality, mutual respect and revolutionary solidarity."

These relations will certainly receive a powerful new impetus from the business visit to Moscow by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council. He was received by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. The mutual desire to continue to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation which have grown up between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah was reaffirmed.

The spheres of this cooperative are indeed broad and multifaceted. Future possibilities include the construction, with Soviet assistance, of the Misratah metallurgical complex and plants for the production of protein and nitrogenous fertilizers, the organization of a Soviet-Libyan hospital.... In a word, there is, as they say, no end of work ahead. And that is gratifying both to Soviet people and to their Libyan friends.

IMPORTANCE OF IRANIAN WORKING CLASS DISCUSSED

NC051724 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Greetings dear listeners: The great Iranian poet Sa'di said that two lives should be granted to a wise and talented man -- one to gain experience and the other to put his experience to work.

The great importance of the anti-shah rebellion that flared up 19 years ago on 5 June is that the Iranian people gained a priceless experience which, in turn, played an immense role in the life of Iran following these events.

The anti-shah movement was crushed at that time primarily because the movement was not united. All the strata of the Iranian people who detested the monarchy were not wholly absorbed by the movement. At that time, the most extensive masses of workers and farmers did not say decisively what they had to say, and this facilitated the crushing of the rebellion by the shah's executioners. The shah's clique and its U.S. masters clearly showed the extent of their savagery when it came to maintaining their domination and influence over the Iranian people.

Together with these cruelties, the shah started an extensive demagogic propaganda campaign about the so-called White Revolution which he had declared and which would supposedly bring happiness to the toiling people of the country, but the reactionary magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN wrote, this revolution was carried out with the aim of weakening class differences and creating a weapon for the shah and his coterie -- the bourgeoisie and big landowners -- in implementing an antinational and U.S. policy. The shah and his devotees, coupled with the imperialists, resorted to the most wretched of crimes amidst the commotion of the White Revolution. With the help of the shah, the imperialists placed the whole Iranian economy and, above all, Iran's oil industries under their own authority and imposed on Iran the erosive policy of militarization. The net profits of the engineers of the cursed White Revolution amounted to tens of billions of dollars annually, and this cursed revolution brought poverty, bankruptcy, vagrancy and the unemployment of millions of workers, farmers and craftsmen. Following the advice of his U.S. advisers, the shah tried to deceive and attract some of the workers by distributing some shares among them within the framework of the White Revolution. However, these efforts proved futile.

As Soviet iranologist Mikhail Ivanov pointed out in his work entitled "The Working Class in Iran Today," efforts to weaken the Iranian workers' movement by creating reformist groups among the vast masses of Iranian workers were completely unsuccessful. After analyzing the situation that followed the 5 June rebellion in Iran, he reached the clear conclusion that inevitably the role and importance of the proletariat in Iran's economic, social and political life was increasing. Events that followed proved his conclusion to be correct.

The Iranian working class played a decisive role during the revolutionary events of 1975 which led to the overthrow of the monarchical despotism and the decimation of the imperialists' domination and influence in Iran. The increasing achievements scored by the Iranian workers throughout 1978-1979 in the country's various cities merged with the anti-shah movement of the other strata of the population and the patriotic clergymen. In early 1979, the achievements gained by the workers increased still more and turned into an all-embracing political strike. This paralyzed the country's entire economic life, stopped the entire administrative apparatus of the monarchy and weakened the army's morale. The shah was compelled to flee the country. The 11 February insurrection, in which the workers actively participated, ended victoriously. The outlook of the possibility for independent development and progress opened before Iran.

Undoubtedly, the role to be played by the working class in this development and progress is larger than the role it played in the struggle against the monarchy. Iran's workers support the progressive measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran. This support applies both to the confiscation of the wealth of the shah and of his devotees who have fled the country and to the nationalization of the largest establishments, banks and insurance companies. The workers have persistently and decisively supported land reform to the benefit of the toiling rural population. Contrary to what the workers want, many of the bourgeois strata and landowners who once supported the downfall of the monarchy are now opposing progressive changes. They are, for instance, trying to create obstacles to the implementation of Imam Khomeyni's declaration that the pressure of taxes should not be on the shoulders of the low-income and middle class people, but, on the contrary, Iran's working class is actively working toward the fulfillment of this principle like all the other measures by officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran which conform with the interests of the toiling class.

Iran's 13-million-strong working class is trying to prevent the counterrevolutionary attempts by domestic reaction, which is supported from abroad by imperialist circles and escaped shah worshippers.

Experience shows that only by relying on the working class and on all the toilers was it possible to end the despotic monarchy and dependence on foreigners and to ensure the independent progress and development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose people are following a path toward progress and happiness.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and wish you success.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN IRAN VIEWED

NC021601 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union very willingly shares its rich experiences in the field of housing by using industrial methods with the developing countries. In Algeria, Afghanistan, Ghana, Mali, the YAR, Turkey and other countries, factories producing large prefab parts for houses as well as cement and glass manufacturing factories have been set up with the technical cooperation of Soviet organizations. As time has shown, these plants are working extremely well and are also helping these countries to rapidly solve housing problems.

As far as the Soviet Union's cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned, it can be said that this cooperation is mainly carried out thorough technical cooperation in the construction of factories producing large prefab parts for houses and preparing documents pertaining to projects for the construction of housing complexes.

Under the conditions prevailing in Iran today, where the solution of the housing problem in the cities and towns is very seriously followed, the construction of a large number of factories that produce large prefab parts for many houses equipped with all comforts for both city and town, may be one of the ways toward solving these problems. Presently, the prefab-producing plant in Puladshahr is operating successfully. This plant, which has been built with the technical cooperation of Soviet organizations, has been working for more than 10 years and mainly furnishes the needs of the Isfahan steel mill. The products produced by this plant are used to construct houses for the steel mill workers.

Before the Iran-Iraq war, two plants -- one in Ahvaz and the other in Imanshahr, formerly Kermanshah, also built with Soviet technical cooperation -- operated successfully. Two modern new plants, one in Mashhad and the other in Kerman, which were also built with the cooperation of Soviet experts, will allow the construction of 350,000 square meters of houses annually.

Naturally, all the possibilities toward the expansion of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in housing have not yet been used. The Soviet Union, which pursues a policy of good neighborliness and coordination, is prepared to continue cooperation in this field, which is of vital importance to the Iranian people in the future.

BRIEFS

USSR-IRAQ PROTOCOL -- A protocol was signed here today aimed at promoting cooperation between the Iraqi-USSR and USSR-Iraqi friendship societies. Under the protocol, the two societies' cooperation will cover the cultural, technical and scientific fields and the exchange of technical delegations in the service of the two peoples. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 7 Jun 82 JN]

RPP HITS U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN EL SALVADOR

PY040302 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Former CIA agent Scott Barnett said in a press conference in Mexico that the United States has unleashed a chemical and bacteriological war in El Salvador.

Barnett was sent to the departments in the northern part of El Salvador last March together with a group of Green Berets to wage a chemical and bacteriological war against the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front and to annihilate the peaceful Salvadoran people.

The CIA mercenary, who today regrets all this, told journalists that in isolated areas the springs, rivers and streams are being contaminated with [word indistinct] chemical compounds. Moreover, the North Americans are supplying the troops of the regime with a large quantity of bullets and chemical bombs that are full of colorless, ordorless toxic agents. Barnett noted that some (?types) of toxic agents had been tested by the gringos during their aggression against Indochina, and that others were being tested in El Salvador. In El Salvador the Yankees especially used the gas (?CS), which causes blindness and ulcers in the mouth, toxic agents with a neuroparalyzing and [word indistinct] effect and the gases (Sies) and (Viper), which cause asphyxia.

All the information disclosed by former CIA agent Scott Barnett is nothing new to international public opinion. Last year it was learned in El Salvador that the gringos and the troops of the then ruling junta had used chemical weapons against those insurgents who did not support them. Following this, in the area of (Suchitoto), the Salvadoran Green Cross put under observation over 200 children whose eyesight was affected following the bombardment carried out against that locality by the troops of the regime. It was learned from this and other departments of El Salvador, above all from the department of Martines, that the junta was resorting to the use of white phosphorus and defoliant agents. Approximately 1 year ago the government troops used gas to poison some 1,500 farmers trying to protect themselves from the bombardments in one of the caves on the border with Honduras.

El Salvador is not the only place where the Yankees are using weapons affecting a large number of people and that are banned by all the world's religions. It is known that the United States has used bacteriological warfare agents against Cuba on more than one occasion. During the last few decades, the United States has caused many epidemics of [word indistinct] and hemorrhagic conjunctivitis in Cuba. In February the U.S. researcher (Gino Smother) made public the U.S. plan No 502928, which foresees unleashing a chemical and meteorological war against Cuba. The gringo plan was drawn up in full detail because studies had been made on the areas where the most important crops are grown, on cattle-raising areas and by places with the largest number of inhabitants. The necessary amount of chemical agents and bacteria were manufactured and prepared. All that remains is to start up the death machine.

Reports from El Salvador confirm that the United States is stepping up the chemical and bacteriological arms race. The Pentagon is providing the Yankee army with binary weapons, the most modern chemical weapons. Each component is not very toxic or not at all toxic, but they become a powerful and deadly gas when combined. The United States now has some 300,000 tons of toxic agents. Within the next few years, it is planning to spend some $10 billion to prepare for a chemical war. Less than 1 gram of modern poison is enough to kill a person without anyone noticing it. The Pentagon has on its agenda the issue of testing and storing such a weapon, which is already being stored in Western Europe and Puerto Rico. [Words indistinct] have already been tested in Indochina, El Salvador, Cuba and Afghanistan.

The proliferation and use of chemical weapons by the United States poses a real threat to peace. Therefore, all honest people on earth must not close their eyes or remain indifferent to this danger.

U.S. SUPPORT OF EL SALVADOR'S D'AUBUISSON SCORED

LD081658 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- Can an out-and-out terrorist become a champion of democracy? Yes, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton maintains. By way of a patent example of this truly Pygmalionian transformation, he points to Roberto d'Aubuisson, a fascist who now heads the so-called "Constituent Assembly" of El Salvador. The U.S. diplomat admits that Roberto d'Aubuisson's past is a "highly questionable" one, but as soon as he made it to power he, according to Mr. Hinton, "became a patriot who supports democracy".

It is highly unlikely that Deane Hinton himself believes in such a miracle. Roberto d'Aubuisson was and remains a terrorist to the marrow of his bones. Some time ago he was deported from the United States, today's "Mecca" of international terrorism, for his contacts with terrorist groupings. They say that in Roberto d'Aubuisson's private office there is a portrait of the Chilean hangman Pinochet. Let's add to that that the international press has dubbed Roberto d'Aubuisson a "Salvadorean Mussolini". His threats to incinerate with napalm the patriots who have risen to the struggle against the anti-popular regime add a few graphic traits to the political image of this "champion of democracy".

And nevertheless, the present U.S. administration describes him as a "democrat". There is little wonder why, for an array of the best friends of the White House includes another terrorist (both in the past and the present) -- Israeli Premier Begin, who only a few days ago ordered a bloodbath on Lebanese soil. As to Roberto d'Aubuisson, he is an obedient henchman of Washington. The United States supplies lavish military and economic aid to the right-wingers who came to power in El Salvador. And it is evidently in a bid to justify in the eyes of the world public at least to some extent the massive U.S. aid to the regime which tramples on human rights that Washington decided to call the hawk a dove from now on.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN HITS U.S. ANTI-CUBAN STAND

LD021014 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS - "The anti-Cuban strategy has for over 20 years now been part of Washington's imperial policy in Latin America," the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) declares in its June issue. It says that this strategy "is based on military provocations and threats, political pressure aimed at securing isolation of the island of freedom and, finally, the ill-famed economic sanctions."

"The Reagan administration," the article goes on, "began its first days in office with a smear campaign against socialist Cuba, accusing it of 'aiding and abetting left-wing terrorism' in El Salvador and 'kindling rebellion' in the Caribbean. Setting Cuba and its economic partners at odds was one aim behind this effort but, like it was in the past, U.S. diplomacy failed to reach this goal. Many capitalist countries refuse to toe the U.S. line and to join U.S. policy of a trade blockade. Cuban's economic links with Western Europe, Japan and Canada continue to grow."

"The U.S. Government blames Nicaragua, in the same manner as it does Cuba, for supporting the struggle of the Salvadoran patriots for their fatherland's National and social emancipation," INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says. It recalls that the National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has repeatedly declared that it views those baseless accusations as a pretext which the United States has invented to entice its allies to embark on the policy of "economic suffocation" against Nicaragua.

"Washington is sweating to convince its imperialist partners to limit their economic relations with Nicaragua, but here as well this pressure has failed to produce the desired results," the Soviet monthly notes. "Many West European countries continue to develop economic relations with Nicaragua. There is visible progress in the field of Nicaragua's trading links with France, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Links with Canada also expand. During a Mexican-Canadian summit meeting early this year, the sides reiterated their intention to continue to strengthen their economic cooperation with Nicaragua also in the future."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MAY PLENUM, FOOD PROGRAM

PM090711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Historic Program for an Increase in Well-Being"]

[Text] In advancing a broad and multifaceted program of social development and the enhancement of the people's well-being the 26th party congress highlighted the task of improving the supply of food products to the country's population. On the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, which is a very important component of the party's economic strategy for the current decade, has been elaborated to resolve this task. This program was approved at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

The plenum also ratified the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions submitted to the Central Committee Politburo on some concrete questions connected with the Food Program: "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex"; "On Measures To Improve the Economic Machinery and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"; "On Measures To Increase Agricultural Workers' Material Interests in Increasing Output and Improving Its Quality"; "On Additional Measures To Retain Workers Engaged in Stockraising on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and at Other Agricultural Enterprises"; "On Measures To Further Improve the Housing Municipal and Consumer Service and Sociocultural Conditions of the Life of the Rural Population"; "On Further Strengthening Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes with Leading Cadres and Specialists and Enhancing Their Role and Responsibility in Developing Agricultural Production."

Consistently implementing the course of the agrarian policy formulated at the historic CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and developed at subsequent plenums and at the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the party has done a great deal to ensure a boost in agricultural production. The material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex has been considerably strengthened, land chemicalization and reclamation have enjoyed accelerated development, agroindustrial enterprises and associations have been created, agricultural machine building has undergone further development and new sectors serving agriculture have been created. The latest achievements of science are being actively introduced into kolkhoz and sovkhoz practice. The provision of skilled cadres for farms has improved.

The socioconsumer conditions of the life of the rural population have improved considerably. The average monthly wage of sovkhoz workers and employees had doubled in 1980 in comparison with 1965, and kolkhoz members' pay had increased by 130 percent. A total area of above 500 million square meters of housing as well as many children's establishments, clubs and houses of culture have been built in the countryside.

All these measures, despite the unfavorable weather conditions in recent years, enabled the average annual gross output of grain in the 10th 5-Year Plan, in comparison with the 5-year period preceding the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum to be increased from 130 to 205 million tons; that of meat (slaughter weight), from 9.3 to 14.8 million tons; of milk, from 65 to 93 million tons; and of eggs, from 29 to 63 billion. Vegetable output increased by 60 percent and that of fruits and berries by 160 percent.

And although the country's population had increased by 35 million since 1965, an uninterrupted supply to the population of bread, sugar, baked and macaroni products was ensured everywhere. In terms of calorific content our people's food ration meets the physiological norms.

Exploiting the increased economic potential, the party is now posing the task of ensuring as rapidly as possible the population's provision with all types of foodstuffs and substantially improving the diet structure by increasing the consumption of the most valuable products. In particular, it is proposed to meet completely the demand for such items as hulled products, confectionery, margarine, eggs and fish, and to improve the supply of meat, milk, vegetable oil and fruit and vegetable products.

A distinctive feature of the Food Program is its systems approach and comprehensiveness. It unites the various links of the agroindustrial complex into a single whole and provides for their dynamic and balanced development. The program is an aggregate of the indicators which are still to be achieved and also of the measures, ways and means to attain these indicators.

The key problem in agriculture is the further accelerated and stable output of grain. The program aims to secure the output of 238-243 million tons of grain in the 11th 5-Year Plan and 250-255 million tons of grain in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A very difficult but realistic target: for even now hundreds and hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already exceeded the average yield of 21-22 quintals per hectare envisaged for 1990.

The program aims to secure an average annual output of meat (slaughter weight) of up to 17-17.5 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan and 20-20.5 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan; the respective figures for milk production are 97-99 million tons and 104-106 million tons, and for egg production — 72 billion and 78-79 billion. A firm fodder base is being established for livestock raising. Catches of fish and other marine products will increase considerably.

The output of fruits, vegetables and potatoes, sugar, vegetable oils and margarine products, confectionery, food concentrates, wine, beer and nonalchoholic drinks and tea will increase significantly in the current decade.

The program envisages measures to considerably increase food production on enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms, and also the creation of conditions to enable every family living in the countryside to possess a private plot and keep livestock and poultry.

The organization of the trade in food products will be improved and the standard of trade services for the population will rise considerably. Measures will be taken for the expansion and rational siting of a network of stores, canteens and other trade enterprises, and to improve their operating procedures so as to create the maximum convenience for the population. The network of kolkhoz markets will be expanded and the activity of consumer cooperatives will undergo further improvement and development, as will direct trade ties with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex.

"A very important condition of the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program," the program notes, "is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the highly efficient utilization of the production potential and the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex on the basis of further developing the mechanization and chemicalization of production and extensive land reclamation."

The prime task is to complete in the main in the period through 1990 the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and stockraising and the reequipping of the food sectors of industry on a new technical basis. For this purpose agriculture will be supplied with 3.74-3.78 million tractors, 1.17 million grain-harvesting combines and other agricultural machines during the decade. Some R15-17 billion worth of manufacturing equipment is being allocated for the food sectors of industry, state trade and consumer cooperatives.

The chemicalization of agriculture will take a major new step in its development. Agriculture will receive 26.5 million tons of mineral fertilizer in 1985 and 30-32 million tons in 1990 (in terms of 100-percent nutrient content). The production of highly effective plant-protection agents will be developed at a higher rate, agriculture's herbicide requirements will be met and measures will be carried out to create the necessary material and technical base for chemicalization.

The program envisages the further development of land reclamation. The areas of irrigated land will be increased to 20.8 million hectares in 1985 and to 23-25 million hectares in 1990, and drained land will total 15.5 and 18-19 million hectares respectively.

The production capacities of the country's agorindustrial sectors will enjoy further development. It is planned to ensure in the 11th 5-Year Plan the assimilation of capital investments in these sectors of R233 billion, including R189.6 billion in agriculture. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is proposed to allocate for the sectors of the agroindustrial complex capital investments totaling 33-35 percent -- and directly for agriculture, 27-28 percent -- of the overall capital investments in the national economy.

The program demands heightened responsibility of party, soviet and agricultural organs, the leaders of construction organizations and also enterprises and farms for making efficient use of the capital investments and for the prompt commissioning and startup of capacities at agricultural and food industry projects and projects in other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

One important task of the Food Program is to ensure transportation backup for the agroindustrial complex. For these purposes it is planned during the decade to allocate to agriculture and the sectors of the agroindustrial complex the requisite quantity of trucks and tractor trailers, milk tankers, semitrailers for transporting livestock, and refrigerated vehicles, and refrigerated and isothermic freightcars for the Ministry of Railways. Measures will be implemented to meet the needs of the food sectors of industry, trade and agriculture for crating and packaging materials.

The role of science in implementing the Food Program is being intensified. Measures are envisaged to further develop scientific research and to improve the organization of the introduction into production of scientific achievements in the sectors of the agroindustrial complex. On the basis of generalized practice scientifically substantiated recommendations must be devised to further improve production specialization and concentration and interfarm production cooperation, and to introduce progressive forms of labor organization and incentives for end results. The network of science-and-production associations will be developed on the basis of sectorial and zonal scientific research and design organizations. Measures are to be carried out to formulate and introduce energy-saving soil-protection and industrial technologies for cultivating agricultural crops for various soil and climatic conditions, and work on the selection of new strains and hybrids of agricultural crops which meet the demands of industrial technologies, and resistant to unfavorable environmental factors and have a high yield is to be intensified.

The program pays great attention to the further improvement of social and domestic living conditions in the countryside. It envisages the consistent implementation of measures to further boost well-being and general standards and medical and consumer services for country dwellers. In 10 years the volume of consumer services has doubled in rural areas. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to build a total of at least 176 million square meters of housing space in the countryside, and 15-18 percent more than that in the 12th 5-year period.

The volume of municipal services is increasing, individual house construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is expanding, and the organization of reliable transport links between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and rayon centers is envisaged.

One of the truly cardinal tasks which the program sets is to decisively increase the efficiency of agricultural production and all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. In 10 years the fixed capital in agriculture and industry's food sectors will increase 1.5 times, power availability on kolkhozes and sovkhozes more than 1.6 times and supplies to the countryside of mineral fertilizers 1.7 times. The task consists in making use of these great resources as efficiently and rationally as possible.

"The center of gravity now," the program notes" — and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted -- is shifting to return on capital investment, agricultural productivity growth and the deepening and improvement of its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex."

It is extremely important here to ensure a sharp turn toward intensive management methods and better use of land, production facilities, manpower, material and financial resources and all existing reserves and potential for increasing the output of food products and to mount a persistent struggle to raise labor productivity, economy and thrift and to reduce output costs and eliminate the instances of mismanagement and wastefulness.

In the sphere of planning and management the program envisages carrying through a change-over to planning and managing the agroindustrial complex as a single whole at all its levels.

The organizational structure of agroindustrial complex management will be improved, superfluous and duplicated links will be eliminated, management apparatus numbers will be considerably reduced and the responsibility of every link of the agroindustrial complex will be heightened for increasing the volume of output and improving the quality of food goods and raw materials and for organizing reliable and uninterrupted supply of all kinds of foodstuffs to the population. It has been resolved to focus the work of all links of the agroindustrial complex on high end results, to open up scope for initiative and enterprise by kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and to prevent petty tutelage over them.

Incentives for high end results are the main form of material stimulus for enterprise collectives and organization leaders and specialists and all links of the agroindustrial complex, the program notes.

The USSR Food Program clearly and comprehensively lays down the union republics' main tasks in implementing it. A deepening of cooperation with CEMA member countries in the sphere of agricultural production, processing and rational use of raw materials is envisaged on the basis of long-term targeted programs.

Now that the Food Program has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the chief thing is for all party, soviet and economic organs to mount active organizational and political work among workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia to implement the tasks resulting from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the Central Committee plenum, the Food Program and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions adopted in connection with it. The Soviet press has a great role in this matter: It is called on to propagandize broadly and comprehensively the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to reflect systematically the progress and first results of the fulfillment of these decisions and to reveal, generalize and spread the foremost experience and useful enterprise and initiative.

The party and the entire Soviet people warmly support and approve Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions and the party's domestic and foreign policy. Soviet people respond to the party's concern for the people's increased prosperity with new work achievements and a new scale of socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. In seeking out and using reserves, our people are fully determined to take important steps right away this year on the path of successfully fullfilling the USSR Food Program -- a program of increasing well-being and further prosperity for our motherland.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM WORK

PM090759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Conference in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of ministries and departments in the agroindustrial complex has taken place in the CPSU Central Committee. It examined questions of organizing work to implement the provisions and conclusions set forth in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures to Implement It" and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The conference was addressed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the conference were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Martynov and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted that in work to organize the fulfillment of the plenum decisions special significance is attached to L.I. Brezhnev's indication that the Food Program puts forward tasks of different duration -- long-term, medium-term and short-term (urgent). Results from the implementation of the plenum's decision must impinge on Soviet people in the near future, this very year. That is why the priority task is the successful fulfillment of the 1982 plan for the production of all types of food.

In this respect special responsibility rests with the ministries and departments which belong to the agroindustrial complex. This applies above all to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs. Every stage in the present agricultural year must be carried out in a well-organized way, to a high standard. Great significance is now attached to the procurement of fodder for livestock raising and a rapid increase in the production of meat and milk during the pasturing period. It is very important to ensure the tending of crops and to prepare well for the harvesting of grain, fruit, vegetable and all other agricultural crops and carry it out in an organized way. And the main thing is that we must strive to ensure that everything that is grown is accepted from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in good time and is reliably preserved, processed and delivered to the consumer. Ministries and departments associated with the reception and processing of produce, first and foremost the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Procurement and the Tsentrosoyuz, must bear full responsibility for this.

It was stressed at the conference that the success of work in agriculture and processing industry sectors depends largely on how well deliveries of machinery, equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and herbicides, mixed feed, fuel and other material resources are fulfilled. Late delivery and -- still more -- the disruption of deliveries are intolerable.

Attention was drawn to the need to step up the rate of construction in the countryside of projects for the production of mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents, agricultural machine building and the processing industry.

The conference devoted special attention to questions of coordinated activity by the departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex. All the complex's component parts must organize their work in such a way as to create the best conditions for the economic activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and ensure high end results.

It was recommended that concrete measures to fulfill the tasks put forward in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum be examined in collegiums and party meetings of ministries and departments.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS HISTORICAL CELEBRATION

PM071033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "In Memory of an Ardent Revolutionary"]

[Text] Gori (Georgian SSR), 28 May -- Red carnations were laid at the monument to the legendary Kamo at the ardent revolutionary's birthplace. The unveiling of the monument here marked the start of festivities to mark the centennial of S.A. Ter-Petrosyan (Kamo)'s birth.

A memorial museum has been created in the house where Kamo lived. There are over 300 exhibits there describing the life and activity of the staunch bolshevik and Leninist.

The city's workers carefully preserve the memory of their countryman, whose life was an example of selfless devotion to the party and people.

Taking part in the festivities was E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

7-8 JUN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

LD090520 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-8 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 June

Southern Tadzhikistan is beginning to harvest grain. (0001 GMT)

Farms in Kirgizia have already laid in 250,000 tons of fodder. Much more hay, grass and perennial grasses, and vitaminized grassmeal has been prepared than last year. A second harvest of perennial grasses has begun in the Chu Valley and in Oshskaya Oblast. In these dry summer conditions, when many grass fields are burning under the hot sun, it has been decided to carry out an additional cutting of perennial grasses and thus help to cut losses. (0400 GMT)

Tadzhikistan farms have begun dispatching early vegetables and fruits to the industrial centers in the Urals, Siberia, the far north and the far east. The republic's farmers plan to send 40,000 tons of vegetables, fruits and grapes this year -- much more than last year. (0400 GMT)

Rice growers in Crimea have completed the first stage of work in the plantations. Fertilizer and weed-killer have been used on the whole area. The oblast's farmers have pledged to produce 55 quintals per hectare of rice this year. (1300 GMT)

8 June

Mass sowing of soya is in progress in Amurskaya Oblast. The sowing of soya on the 500,000 hectares it occupies in Amurskaya Oblast is beginning when grain and green ears are setting. The far east is cold and rainy this spring, and the sowing period has been delayed somewhat; the real sowing has only just begun. One of the main problems in raising the yield of soya is mechanizing soya sowing. A special soya-sowing drill has been developed, but there is as yet only one model. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding now has to resolve the problem of industrial production of this seed drill. (0001 GMT)

Bryanskaya Oblast: Machine operators are working the potato fields using progressive agricultural methods. Inter-row work has been finished for the first time on the largest potato fields in the RSFSR -- almost 116,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Grain procurement began in Surkhaninskaya Oblast of Uzbekistan today. All the machinery has been overhauled, and silos are ready to receive the harvest. (1500 GMT)

Barley harvesting began today in Azerbaijan. Wheat harvesting will soon begin too. One combine is provided for every 100 hectares of fields. Wheat, the republic's main grain crop, is almost exclusively on irrigated lands this year. (1500 GMT)

The potato harvest has been quite good in recent years in Komi ASSR. It is one of the republic's main crops. Last year the average yield was 185 quintals of potatoes per hectare, and this fully met the republic's needs for the first time. (1500 GMT)

Kazakhstan scientists have developed plans for a mechanized complex for unloading, transportation, drying and storing of potatoes. The construction work will begin soon in one of the vegetable storage enterprises of Alma Ata. The new complex will make it possible to save the labor of several thousand people who have had to be called in seasonally for the potato harvest from the town's enterprises and organizations. The complex will ensure that unloading and storage is not interrupted and that good quality is maintained over a long period. (1500 GMT)

Farmers in south Uzbekistan started selling grain from the new harvest to the state today. (1630 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR CROP SOWING TO 24 MAY

PM071503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed "Agricultural Review": "Concluding Days of the Sowing Campaign"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistic Administration figures, as of Monday 24 May spring crops had been sown on 119.2 million hectares in the country, including grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) on 71.3 million hectares. Millet has been sown on slightly less than 2 million hectares, buckwheat on 733,000 hectares, rice on 575,000 hectares and corn for fodder on 12 million hectares.

Sunflowers have been sown on 4.2 million hectares, sugar beets on 3.6 million hectares, flax on 979,000 hectares, soybeans on 281,000 hectares. Potatoes have been planted on 2.7 million and vegetables on 1 million hectares.

The sowing campaign of the second year of the 5-year plan is coming to an end across the country. We know that spring this year has been late and capricious, with rain and a return of cold weather. Nonetheless, in the main arable farming regions the farms have kept within the best deadlines, made skillful use of fine days and achieved a rapid tempo in field work. For instance, here is the result of the past 3 weeks: From 27 April through 3 May some 16.2 million hectares were sown to spring crops in the country, while the figure for next 7 days was 25.1 million and for 11-17 May it was 26 million hectares. In the week under review, spring crops were sown on 27.5 million hectares, so that even in the concluding stage of the sowing campaign, the sowing rate remains rapid.

The tending of the sugar beet, corn and other industrial crops has been started on the European territory. In central Asia the cotton plantations are being irrigated. In the southern Ukraine and North Caucasus haymaking has begun, and it will soon embrace vast areas in different zones of the country. Fodder procurement this year is a very crucial campaign. Not only must everything raised be harvested in full, but the high-quality production of fodder must be ensured with extensive use of progressive manufacturing methods.

All the main arable farming events in the past week have taken place in the east of the country, where the weather became slightly cooler. There were 15-25mm of rain in Tomskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts and in the north of Turgayskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts. This rain was very much needed and, moreover, did not halt the field work. Over the week Kustanayskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes sowed grain crops on 2.2 million hectares, while those of Altayskiy Kray sowed them on 1.7 million hectares, Kokchetavskaya Oblast 1.3 million, Tselinogradksaya Oblast 1.3 million, and Omskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts 1 million hectares each. The farmers of Novosibirskaya Oblast sowed grain on 989,000 hectares in 7 days, while the figure for Pavlodarskaya Oblast was 855,000 hectares and for Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast 834,000 hectares.

On 26 May the farms of the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan completed the sowing of grain crops on over 10 million hectares.

The weather was warm in East Siberia. With the exception of the Transbaykal, moisture stocks, in specialists' estimation, are satisfactory. However, there is still a great deal to do this spring in the fields in this region, where spring crops have so far been sown on less than half the assigned areas, while in Krasnoyarskiy Kray the figure is only 39 percent. The Krasnoyarskiy Kray machine operators still have to sow grain crops on over 1 million hectares. Time is pressing the farmers there.

It is also pressing those engaged in sowing the late grain crops -- millet and buckwheat. The farms of the Ukraine, the Kalmytskaya ASSR and Lipetskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts have completed their millet sowing. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Khmelnitskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts have sown more buckwheat than last year.

A distinguishing feature of this spring is the widespread introduction of industrial methods of cultivating labor-intensive crops. Thus, of the 3.7 million hectares sown to corn for grain this year, 2.8 million hectares have been sown using industrial technology. Sunflowers have been sown by progressive methods on 604,000 hectares, while the figure for soybeans is 176,000 hectares.

Sowing concerns are already being succeeded by worries connected with this year's first harvests. For instance, the vegetable harvest process has begun in the Ukraine and workers on specialist sovkhozes have embarked on the mass harvest of vegetable crops from open ground.

ARMENIAN SSR MARKS IRRIGATION WORKERS DAY

GF071110 [Editorial Report] Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian at 1730 GMT on 5 June carries a report on the meeting held in Yerevan on 5 June to mark Irrigation Workers Day and review the achievements of the Armenian workers and CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum resolutions regarding the food supply program for 1982-1990.

The radio states that (Marlen Boghosyan) [title indistinct] addressed the meeting and reported on the successful toil of Armenian irrigation workers and on their tasks as proposed by the party. It quotes (Boghosyan) as follows: "Irrigation Workers Day this year is being marked during a period when the workers of rural economy and Soviet citizens are impressed by the CPSU Central Committee's May 1982 plenum resolutions. The plenum adopted historic decisions and plans to increase production of food by 1990. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech during the plenum analyzed matters related to developing the country's agricultural production, the basic directions to achieve it and means to verify the Food Program. The plenum once again confirmed that securing the (?provisional supplies) for Soviet citizens has been and is still our party's most important aim. The [words indistinct] organizations are faced with big and responsible problems. They are obliged to secure the [words indistinct] of land and agricultural production."

The radio then quotes (Boghosyan) as saying that great preparatory work has been carried out to secure a good harvest in 1982. Various ways and means have been initiated to irrigate agricultural land in time. It further quotes him as adding that the (Tapun) and (Zratesh) reservoirs are under construction and the construction of the (Kapki) and (Yedit) cisterns has begun. Meanwhile, the Talin tunnel will be completed very soon, and renovation of water-works is being carried out in 145 sites in various parts of the Armenian SSR. Through the efforts of the irrigation workers, 39,000 hectares of agricultural land will be reclaimed by 1986.

The report concludes by stating that the meeting was attended by Vladimir Galumyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, and by Gamlet Navasardyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Rural Economy Department.

TWO COSMOS-SERIES EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1376

LD081450 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched the artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1376.

The sputnik carries on board scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of natural resources of the earth in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the parameters: The initial period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 274 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 227 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The sputnik carries a radio system for precise measurement of elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to relay to the ground the information about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally. Incoming information is relayed to the state research and production centre Priroda for processing and use.

Cosmos-1377

LD090608 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched Tuesday an earth satellite, Cosmos-1377.

Its on-board equipment is intended for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parametres: The initial period of revolution is 89.7 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 362 kilometres; the minimum distance from the earth's surface in 179 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit is 64.9 degrees.

The satellite is equipped with a radio system to give accurate measurement of orbit elements, and a radio-telemetric system to transmit to earth data on the work of instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The coordinating and processing centre is processing the incoming information.